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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT BERCURY was established in June, 1785, and is now in the own hundred and fifty-diret year. It is the old-sit newpaper in the Union, and, with hundred and fifty-diret year, it is the ideal of the first of the interest of the in iany and manufacture or many homeholds in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to busi-

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Societies Occupying Morcury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 285, Order Sons of St. George—Albert Beakhust, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets let and 3rd Mondays.

New PORT TEXT, No. 12, Knights of Mac-cabess - Nelson B. Duby, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WASTON, No. 8878, FORESTEES OF AMERICA-James Grabam, Chief Ranger, Joseph J. Dence, Recording, Secretary, Mosts 1st and -8rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWFORT HORTCULTURAL SOCIETY— John T. Allan, President; Daniel J. Cough-lin, Secretary, Mests 2d and 4th Tues-days.

fiables' Auxiliany, Ancient Order of Hi-bernians (Division 2)—Mrs. Timothy J., Rullivan, Presidenti, Miss. B. M. Danahy, Secretary. Meets int and 3rd Wednesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, NO. 8—President, Mrs. Catharlos Gillies, Secretary, Mrs. Adam Hempseed. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MAJRONE LOIGE, No. 18, N.E. O. P.—Mrs. William D. Taw, Warden: Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets int and 8rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hi-bernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Cattherine Curley Secretary, Jennik Fon-isine. Meets 2nd and ith Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—John W. Schwarz, Chancellor Commander; Rob-ert S. Frankilo, Keeper of Records and Scale. Meets lat and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIFESION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Si Knight Captain Eddey D. Harvey: James C. Walsh, Recorder. Meets first Fridays

CLAN MCLEON, No. 183-John Yu'e, Chief, Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and file Fridays.

Local Matters.

Doters in Newport.

The voting lists for 1908 have just been printed at the MERCURY office preparatory to the first canvass which takes place next Tuesday. These lists contain 5,406 names of those who are entitled to vote in Newport during the year 1908, or who will be entitled to vote if they pay their taxes. Of this list 1,865 are voters on real estate, 2,150 will vote on personal property, if their taxes are paid before voting day, and 1,387 are registry voters. The personal property list is by far the largest list of voters and shows a growing tendency each year. The second ward has the largest list of names of any in the city, the total by wards being: Ward 1, 1,012: ward 2, 1,330; ward 3, 1,089; ward 4, 965; ward 5, 1,022.

The different classes of voters in each ward foot up as follows:

Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Registr
1	309	412	291
$\bar{2}$	558	435	342
3	292	459	333
Ĭ.	320	440	195
5	391	410	221_

Sons of the Resolution. 47

The united meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held at the Historical Society Rooms, Touro street, on Saturday last. Aug. 29th, it being the 130th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. Five new members were elected, and the following officers were chosen for the ensulug year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham. 1st Vice President—Col. U. L. F. Robinson.

2nd Vice President-Dr. Edwin P.

Secretary — James Powell Cornens.

Treasurer—John P. Sanborn.
Regustrac—R. H. Tilley.
Chaplain—Rev. Stanley C. Hughes.
Historian—Charles H. Russell.
Board of Managers:—The officers and

Hou, F. P. Garrettson, W. Watte Stierman, Dr. C. / F. Barker, Hiram Burlingham, Edward A. Sherman, Hon. Perry Belmont and P. P. Stewart Hola

Apprentice Seaman Peter F. Weyant dropped dead at the Training Station last Saturday afternoon. He was Haying in a ball game and after striking at the ball, he was called out. As he started to walk away he fell to the ground. All possible assistance was rendered him, but life was extinct. Young Weyaut had only been in the service a few weeks. His mother, who lives in Greenfield, N. H., was notified and the body was shipped to New Hampehire for burial.

Miss Edith A. Barber and Miss Grace B. Güpin, who have been spending the sommer abroad, have returned

Board of Aldermen.

The regular monthly meeting of the beard of alderman was held on Tuesday evening when routine business was The revised plans for the new Muzzford school were presented by the architect and were accepted by the board. In the absence of Mayor Clarke President Shepley presided, but

Mr. Ularke arrived a short time later. Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Board of Health, Books, Stationery and Printing, City Asylum, Fire Department, Incidentals, Incidentala, Lighting Hirseta, Burist Grounds, Chairs, Council chamber, Dog Fand, Indexing records, Humford School, Kewport's Bick, 20 00 2 500 00 2 500 90 301 10 911 37 2 595 90 865 50 1 943 84 Poor, Public Buildings, Public Parks, Public Schools, Public Schools, s Public Schools, special Streets and Highways,

\$19,196 18 A petition for remission of taxes was referred to the board of assessors. The reports of the street commissioner and of the impactor of nulsances were received. The deed of the abutters to the extension of Second street was received and accepted and matructions were given to prepare a resolution declaring this to be a public highway.

Mr. Darling, the architect for the new Mumford school, presented ble reviced plans which he was willing to guarantee could be built within the amount of money available. The various school rooms will remain the same as in previous plans, but the third story is taken off and a gravel roof is substituted. The cellar wall will be of Rocky Farm stone lustead of concrete and in the basement, the concrete partitions are replaced by brick. The outside measurements of the building are a trifle emalier than in the formef blank.

After the board had looked over the plans and found that the rooms were will as the achool committee wished to have them it was voted to direct the city clerk to again advertise for propossis for building the structure. The architect is positive that this time the building will come within the amount available.

At its regular meeting on Thursday evening the board of aldermen voted to lustruct the city clerk to call a meeting of the representative council ou Priday evening next for the purpose of making changes in the appropriation for streets and highways, so that the street commissioner will have money available for general work. This action was taken after the street commisslower had presented a schedule of the amounts appropriated for his department, showing that it would be necessary to shut down much important work unless the matter could be adjusted. There is money enough for the department but it is appropriated for specific purposes so that it cannot be used for other purposes. The city solicitor ruled that only the representative council could change there appropriations.

Author from was transacted at the meeting, the weekly payrolls being approved and other minor matters considered.

Admiral Merrell Retires.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell president of the Naval War College, will be placed on the retired list next Monday, having reached the legal age of sixty-two years on that date. It is expected however that he will for a time continue his duties as president of the War College until his successor is appointed. He recently submitted to a minor operation in New York, but has returned to Newport and has practically entirely recovered.

Admiral Merrel! has been president of the War College and Commandant of this Nava! Defence District for two years, succeeding the late Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, He has made a host of friends here among the private citizens as well as in naval circles. Since he has been in command here he has instituted many improve ments at the station and others are now under way.

Rear Admiral Merreli has had a long and distinguished career in the navy. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1967 and has seen active service m all parts of the world. He has been areigned to duty in Newport at several different periods in his career, coming here as president of the War College in May, 1906.

Captain and Mrs. David I. Scott and their granddaughter, Miss Gladys Sisson, have returned from an extended visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rupp, at Williamsville, Eric County, N. Y.

The small mackers! have made their appearance enterds and they will soon be accessible to the amateur fishermen of Newpork

Block Island Fire.

There was a bad fire on Block Jeland Tuesday evening which for a time threatened to destroy several buildings and was not extraguished until several Important structures at considerable distance from the original fire had been considerably damaged.

The fire broke out about 8 o'clock in the old Baptist Church at the Contre, which has been used recently as a high school. It had made considerable headway when discovered and as there is no regular fire department on the island it meant a long hard fight for the volunteers. The location is some distance away from the heart of the village, but telephone messages quickly summoned aid and the glare of the fiames on the sky attracted hosts of guests to sesist in extinguishing the fire. The building was a mass of fismes in a very short time and the high wind extried the sparks for a long distance, threatening many other buildings with destruction. Only the active work of the bucket brigade which was spread over a large stretch of territory prevented them from being totally destroyed. Roofs caught fire in several instances but were extinguished before they had gained much head-

The Central House property, which is some distance from the church, caught fire in several places and was damaged about the roof and interior to the extent of several bundred dollars. Several stores in the neighborhood were also more or less damaged.

The old Bantlet Church was built about 100 years ago and was a historic structure. It had been replaced a short time ago by a new structure a littis distance away, and the old buildlug had been converted into a high school. The structure was completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started in the basement of the

The Synagogue Tablet

The dedicatory exercises at the Touro Synagogue in connection with the unvelling of the memorial tablet to distingulahed Jewish residents of Newport will take place at 11 o'clock next Monday, Labor Day. An interesting and instructive programme of exercises has been arranged, and invitations have been sent to many prominent pereaus to be present.

Rev. Dr. David De Sola Pool, acting minister of the Congregation Shearith Israel of New York, will offer prayer, after which Mayer Clarke will deliver an address of welcome. Max Levy, president of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel, will make an historical address, and there will be addresses by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Smitheonian Institution at Washington and president of the Jewish Historical Society, L. Napoleon Levy and N. Taylor Phillips of New York. The exercises will be closed by prayer by Rev. B. H. Rosengard, rabbi of the synagogue.

The national lawn tennis tournsment was brought to a close last Saturday, when the match for the cham-Wright, the winner of the all-comen tournament, and William A. Larned, the defender of the championship title. Larned was in excellent form and won easily from Wright in three straight ects, 6-1, 6-2, 8-8. This makes .the fourth year that Larned has won the championship and the cup became his property last year, after three successful tournaments. He held the title for two successive years in 1901-2 and again in 1907-8. There was a large crowd at the championship match on Saturday, society being well represent-

Miss Helen M. Bryer and Mr. Charles P. Cullen were married in Fall River on Saturday of last week. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Walter B. Bryer and the groom is in the employ of the National Blecuit Company. The young couple intended to keep the marriage a secret for the present, but were not successful in this respect. In order to avoid publicity of these secret marriages the contracting parties will have to go to some other city than Fall River, despite the fact that that city seems to have a great faccination for eloping couples.

The steamer Danlelson has completed her trips for the summer between Newport and Block Island, and after the Mount Hope makes her last trip on September 9th there will be but one boat to run to the island until December-the New-Shoreham. Then the Ospiciona will go on again to run until the first of May, making the round trip from Block Island to Providence in two days. During the summer months both the Danielson and the New Shorehum are in commission, giving both morning and afternoon boats.

The last hand secont of the se took place on Washington Square Toroday evening.

Admiral Devey's Disit.

Admiral George Dewey arrived in Newport harbor on board 'the Dolphia last flaturday afternoon, being scoompenied by Mrs. Dewey, Sanday morning they landed at the Training Station and were received with all the houges due to the highest officer in the United States pary, the officers and crew of the German cruiser Freys. lotning in the reception by mustering crew at quarters as his bost passed the ship on the way to the station. At the landing Commander Fullate was ready to receive them, the entire naval battalion being drawn up in the rear. After greetings had been exchanged the party proceeded to the reviewing stand and the naval brigade marched past. Admiral Dewsy held a brief reception to thuse who were present by chance or by Invitation, and afterward was entertained at Juncheon by Commander and Mrs. Fullam. The Dolphin sailed at souries Monday morning for Washington.

The German cruiser Freys, which has been in Newport harbor for two weeks, will sail on Sunday. While the vessel has been bere the men have had abundant shore leave and have created a very favorable impression upon the residents of Newport by their excellent appearance and orderly conduct. .The officers have been frequently entertained by the American naval officers and the members of the summer colony, and the men have been made to feel very much at home by the attentions shown them by the German residents of the city. There have been many visitors to the ship, who have been courteously shown about. The officers have been specially invited to attend the weekly drills at the Training Station and have expresent themselves in very complimentary terms of the efficiency abown in training the future seamen for our

The lobster inspectors are still actively engaged in looking after the enforcement of the law relating to the handling of short lobsters. One airceit was made this week and a fine of \$54.50 was paid. The plentiful supply of lobeters in these waters during the present summer should convince the fishermen that the law is a wise one and should be strictly enforced. The propagation and protection of the lobster on the part of the State has very abundantly shown results this year.

A man who was crossing Washington square on Monday was struck by an automobile and knocked down but picked bimself up and walked away, The driver of the car stopped after the accident but seeing the man walk off concluded that he was not injured and continued on his way. He was subsequently requested to appear at the police station but as witnesses testified that he was in no way to blame for the accident he was allowed to go.

The police have been busy looking after small boys for minor infractions of the law, Several youngeters have been taken to the station for being on the streets after nine o'clock and have boys were arrested for stealing bottles of noft drinks from a store near Long wharf and were released in custody of the probation officer.

The Eagan coupler, the invention of Mr. M. P. Eagan of this city, was giren some successful tests at the convention of fire chiefe at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago. The veteran fire fighters were much pleased with the quickness with which it can be attached and its efficiency in action. The coupler is now being turned out rapidly at the factory here.

Mr. Josiah M. Tozler died at his home in Albion, Me., Tuesday. He was formerly a resident of Newport, being employed as a watchmaker and repairer for the late Hawley W. Pray, the late Edwin C. Blaine and the latteria son. J. W. Rietne. He was in his sevents-fifth year and leaves a widow and four children,

Mrs. C. W. Wood, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. F. A. Barlow. on Broadway, has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Hardy, formerly of this city, but now of New York, are spending a few days in Newport. Mr. Harold F. Gilplu has returned to

Mrs. FAward L. Doucette and Mrs.

New York after spending his vacation in Newport with his parents, Mr. and Mre. John Gilpin. Mrs. Thomas Livingston has re-

turned to New York, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hass, to this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schmidt and

their young daughter, Dorothy, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Charles F. Franck. Mr. and Mrs. David A. Pati are at

Jackson, N. H., for two weeks.

Wedding Bals

Davis-Grosvepor

Emmanuel Church, was the scene of s very pretty wedding Monday noon, the contracting parties being Miss Alice Meson Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mr. Dudley Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, of New York. The church was bandsomely decorated with palms and cut flowers. While the guesta were amembling, Mr. Henry Stuart Heady, organist of the church, rendered a pleasing program. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. William Grosvenor, who gave her away. She wore a handsome gown of white saths, trimmed with rare old lace, ther vell, which had been worn by her mother, was of old point lace, and was caught up with gardenias. She wore a handsome dismoud collar, the gift of her suut, Mins Rose A. Grosvenor, and a beautiful diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of lilles of the valley, gardenias and Bride rosss, tled with broad satin ribbou. The mind of house was the bride's slater. Miss Anita D. Groavenor. She wore a dress of postel place chiffon and a white lingerse hat with pink bow and She carried a bouquet of pluk roses: The bridesmaids were the Misees Caroline R. Grosvenor and Ross P. Grosvepor, sisters of the bride, and Laura P. Swan and Antia Peahody. They were dresses of pastel pink chiffon cloth over satin to match, with vokes and trimmings of Renalssance lace. They were picture hate of the same color with large pink plumes, tied under their chins at the left side with large black vetvet bows. They carried pluk roses tied with pink ribbon. In the absence of Mr. Pierrepoint Davie, brother of the groom, a convalence of from typhoid fever, who was to have been the best man, Mr. Fellowes Davis, father of the groom, acted in that capacity. The ushers were Mesers. Robert Grosvenor, brother of the bride; Henry R. Sedgwick, Buell Hollister and Frederick de Rham of New York; Whiteomb Field, Ray Atherton and Frank J. Sulloway of Boston, and Philip S. Highborn of Washington Rev Emery H. Porter, A wedging breakfast and reciption

D. D., rector of the church, officiated. followed at the home of the bride's mother, "Roslyn," on Bescon Hill, which was largely attended by the cottage colony and by many from New York, Boston and other places. The festivities took place under a large tent, which had been erected on the lawn. The Hungarian band furnished the music. The gifts were numerous and most costly and beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis left later in the day on their wedding trip.

The brooze tablet with the medallion of Count Rochambeau will be placed on the wall of the old Verpon house at Mary and Clarke streets to-day. Saturday, at 11 s.m., to commemorate the headquarters of the French General while in Newport. The tablet is the work of the French sculptor, Pierre Feitu, and is of very handsome design. The ceremony will take place under the patropage of the Order of the Clu cinnati, the Bons of the Revolution. the Daughters of the American Revolution, the U.S. Federation "L'Alliance Francaise," and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe will remove the veil from the tablet. Invitations have been issued to many prominent citizens to attend the ceremony.

John Langhorne Brooks, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, died at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, last Saturday evening. The body was taken to New York, the interment being in the Woodlawn Cometery. Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, who beld a service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, went to New York to take charge of the burial there,

Mr. E. C. Turr, President of the Common Bense Gum Company, will be in Newport next Tuesday or Wednesday to confer with the subscribers to the stock of the Company and talk over the eliuation. It is expected that Mr. William T. Spaulding of Nachua, N. H., one of the directors, will come with him. The stock of the Company is being rapidly takes up and many new names have been added to the list sluce last week.

Mr. William S. Pitman, who has been for neveral years instructor of physical training at the Rogers High-School and at 84. George's School, has gone to Baltimore to accept a position as physical instructor in the West Branch Y. M. C. A. The Newport Y. M, C. A. has been drawn upon many times to furnish physical instructors for other matitutions, thus giving mech credit to the local gymnaeium.

Dr. James H. Chappell in entertaining hisgranddaughter, Mhe May Jack, of Washington.

Register W. J. Vernon.

Hon, William T. Vernon, register o # the United States Treasury at Washington, and one of the most prominent colored men in the country, gave a lecture at Masonic Hallon Thursday evenlug for the benefit of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church. There was a large and representative audience to greet him, even though there were several other attractions on the same evening.

Seated on the platform were Hon, R. B. Burchard, speaker of the House of Representatives, Hou. Robert S. Burlingame, Deputy Speaker; Mayor Willism P. Clarke, ex-Mayor Robert B.: Franklin, Representative Horace M. Hammid, ex-Mayor P. J. Boyle, ex-Mayor F. P. Garrettson, ex-Mayor J. W. Hurtou, Postmaster A. C. Landers, Alderman J. B. Cottrell, Alderman H. B. Kingman, Dr. M. A. Van Horne, Rev. H. N. Jeter, D. D., Rev. W. H. Thomas, Jackson Carter, and John P. Sunborn. Among those in the sudience were License Commissioners P. J. Murphy and John Mahan, Councilman P. H. Horgan and ex-Councilmau Neil McLenpag.

The meeting was called to order by John P. Sanborn who spoke briefly and presented Hon, R. B. Burchard as the preciding ufficer of the evening. Mr. Burchard spoke in his usual happy veiu, paying a high tribute to Mr. Vernon and to the colored race in general. He then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Hon, W., T. Vernob.

Mr. Vernon delivered a masterly ast. dress and beld the close attention of his audience from the beginning. He showed what the colored race has done for the country from its earliest bistory down to the present time, and the important part that the men of that race have borne at critical periods in its history. He traced the advancement of the colored people since the abolition of slavery, showing what tremendone strides have been made. He believed that education was one of the greatest demands of the hour.

The Boy Preacher.

Lennie L. Cennis, the child evangelist, arrived Friday morning on the steamer from New York accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Dennis, and preached in the evening at the Shiloh Baptist Church. He and his mother returned from abroad last June after spending four successful years there preaching the Gospel.

The most wonderful preacher in the world, Little Lonnie Lawrence Dennie, the famous boy preacher, was called to preach at four years of age; preached to 4,000 audiences in America; led 5,000 souls to Christ: visited 4 continents including the Holy Land; greated with crowds wherever he has gone; took England by storm, sometimes having an audience of ten thousand people; apent four successful years preaching there. The people white and colored abould avail themselves, of the opportunity to hear this wonderful boy

Work was begun on Monday moruing on the new building for the Young Meu's Christian Amociation, the gift of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The los on Mary street was staked out for the excavators and a large number of laborers and teams. Were at once put at work removing the earth for the foundation. The lot will be pretty well covered, the easterly line being within shout fifteen feet of the fence and the westerly and coming well down to the gyninasium. The contractors are Swallow & Howe of New York, but although this is so out of town firm it is probable that many Newport men will be able to secure en ployment on the lob. Work will be pushed through the winter as rapidly as nossible.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit sailed from Newport on Monday on the North Star, for New York and on Tuesday Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children left for Europe, where they will loin Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Lady Herbert, and they will spend several months travelling in France. Germany and Italy.

Next Monday will be Labor Day and will be observed as a general holfday in Newnort. Most of the ment and provision stores will be closed during the entire day instead of for only a portion as heretofore. Most of the places of business in the city will remain closed for the whole day.

Workers to the Republican ranks from all over the Biete went to Field's Point on Friday to partake of a clambake. The principal speakers were Congressman Weeks of Maseachusettes and Congression Capron of Rhode Island. Quite a large delegation went up from Newport.

Mr. Auguetus Hazard Swau will make his first appearance on the theatrical stage in New York next week when he will appear in a vaudeville statch.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON, Author of "The House of a Thousand Candles"

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Chapter XX 🖔

THE PURSE MIDE TOOPTOFR



E shall be leaving soon, said Armitage, half to binnelf and partly to Oscar. "It is not safe to wait much longer."

He tossed a copy of

the Neue Freie Presse on the table. Os car had been down to the Springs to explore and brought back news, gained from the stablemen at the hotel that Chausenet had left the hotel, presumably for Washington. It was now Wesnesday in the third week in April,

"Oscar, you were a clever boy and knew more than you were told. You have asked me no questions. There may be an ugly row before I get out of these bills. I should not think hard of you if you preferred to feave,'

"I enlisted for the campaign-yes? I shall wait until I am discharged." And the little man buttoned his cont.

"Think yet, Oscar, in a few days more we shall probably, he through with this business. There's another man coming to get into the game. He reached Washington restenting, and we shall doubtless bear of him shortly, Very likely they are both in the bills tonight. And, Oscar, listen carefully to what, I say,"

The soldier drew nearer to Armitage. who sat swinging his legs on the table in the bungalow.

"It I should die unshriven during the next week here's a key that opens a majery vault box at the Broux Loan and Trust company, in New York. In case I am disabled, go at once with the key to Baron you Markof, ambassastor of Austria-Hungary, and tell blas-tell

He had paused for a moment as though pondering his words with care. Then he laughed and want on

him, Oscar, that there's a messuge in that safety box from a gentleman who might have been king.

Occar stared at Armitage blankly. That is the truth, sergeant. The message, once in the good buron's hands, will undoubtedly give him a se-You will do well to go to bed, I shall take a walk before I turn

You should not go out slone.

"Don't trouble about me. I shan't go fan. I think we are safe until two gentiemen have met in Washington, dissed their affairs and come down into the mountains again. The large brute we caught the other night is unharmless. Only a few days more and we shall perform a real service in the world, sergeant. I feel it in my bones.

He took his hat from a beach by the door and went out upon the verands. The moon had already slipped down behind the mountains, but the stars trooped brightly across the heavens drank deep breaths of the cool of the mountain night and felt the dark wooling him with lits calm and peace. He returned for his cloak and walked into the wood. He followed the road to the gate and then turned toward the Port of Missing Men, He had formed quite definite plans of what he should do in certain emergencies, and he felt a new strength in him confidence

that he should

succeed in the

buelness that

had brought him

At the aban-

threw himself

off through a

glimpse of the

Springs, where the electric

lights gleamed as one lamp.

Shirley Cial-

into the bills.

He gazed of through borne was there

in the valley, and be smiled with the thought of her, for soon-perhaps in a few hours-he would be free to go to her, its work done, and no mystery or dangerous task would henceforth lie between them. He walked quite to the brink of the chasm and laid his hand upon the fron cable from which awang the bridge.

"I shall soon be free," he said, with a deep sigh, and looked across the star-

lighted hills. Then the cable under his band of brated slightly. At first he thought it the night wind stealing through the rate and swaying the bridge above the sheer depth. But still he felt the tingle of the iron rope in his clasp, and his hold tightened and he beat forward to listen. The whole bridge now audibly shook with the pulsation of a step -a soft, fortive step, as of one cautiousgroping a way over the unsubstantial deoring. Then through the starlight he distinguished a woman's figure and drew back. A loose plank in the bridge floor rattled, and as she passed R freed itself, and he heard it strike the rocks faintly far below, but the figure stole swiftly on, and he bent forward, with a cry of warning on his lips, and snatched away the light har-cience that had been nailed across the

When he looked up his words of reof the state and walted only for the county accurity, died on his lips. "Shatley!" he cried and put forth

The lything still street, from her

weight, and the cables bunaned like the wires of a harp. Near at hand the waterfull tumbled down through the mystical starlight.
"I did not know that dreams really

came true," he said, with an awe in his voice that the passing fear had left behind.

She began abruptly, not heeding his

"You must go away at once. I came to tell you that you cannot glay here."
"But it is unfuir to accept any warming from you! You are too generous, too kind," he began.

"It is not generosity or kindness, but this danger that follows you. It is an evil thing, and it must not find you here. It is impossible that such a thing can be in America. But you must go. You must seek the law's

"How do you know I dare?" "I don't know that you darel"

"I know that you have a great heart and that I love you," he said.

She turned quickly toward the bridge as though to retrace her steps. "I can't be paid for a slight; a very

slight, service by fair words, Mr. Armi-If you knew why I came"-"If I dare think or believe or hope"-"You will dare nothing of the kind,

Mr. Armitage!" she replied. "But I will tell you that I came out of ordinary Christian humanity. The idea of friends, of even night acquaintances, being assassinated in these Virginia hills does not blesse me.

"How do you classify me, please-with friends or acquaintances?" He laughed: then the gravity of what she was doing changed his tone.

"I am John Armitage. That is all you know, and yet you hasard your life to warn me that I am to danger?" "If you called yourself John Smith I should do exactly the same thing. It makes not the elightest difference to

me who or what you are."
"You are explicit?" he laughed, "I don't hesitate to tell you that I value your life much higher than you do." "That is quite unnecessary, It may

amune you to know that, as I am a person of little curlosity, I am not the least concerned in the solution of ofwhat might be called the Armitage rhidle '

"Oh, I'm a riddle, am 1?"
"Not to me, I assure you! You are only the object of some one's enmity,



He distinguished a scoman's Agure and dress back there's something about murder

that is-that isn't exactly pice! It's positively unaesthetic." She had begun seriously but is upbed

at the absurdity of her last words. "You are amazingly impersonal. You would save a man's life without caring In the least what manner of man he mar be.

"You put it rather fatly, but that's narrow, cut that about the truth of the matter. Do you afforded a know, I am almost afraid"-"Not of me. I hope

"Certainly not. But it has occurred to me that you may have the conceit

of your own mystery, that you may take rather too much pleasure in mys tifying people as to your kientity." "That is unkind—that is unkind,"

and he spoke without resentings, but softly, with a falling cadence. He sud-denly threw down the hat he had held in his hand, and extended his arms toward her. "You are not unkind or unjust. You have a right to know who I am and

what I am doing here. It seems an impertinence to thrust my affairs upon you, but if you will listen I should like to tell you-it will take but a momentwhy and what"-"Please do not! As I tool you, I

have no curiosity in the matter. I can't allow you to tell me. I really don't

"I am willing that every one should know-tomorrow-or the day after-not later."

She lifted her head, as though with the carnestness of some ned thought. "The day after may be too late. Whatever it is that you have done"

'I have done nothing to be ashamed of. I swear I have not?"
"Whatever it is, and I don't care what it is," she said deliberately, "It

is something quite serious, Mr. Armitage. My brother"-She hesitated for a moment, ther spoke rapidly.

"My brother has, been detailed to belp in the search for you. He is at Storm Springs now." "But he doesn't understand"-

"My brother is a soldler, and it is not necessary for him to understand." "And you have done this you have come to warn me"-

come to warn me —
"It does look pretty bad," she said,
changing her tone and hugsing a litth, "But my brother and h-we alwave had very different them about joy of flight. Her thoughts were free, wild threes, and she exhibed in the

you, Mr. Armitage. We hold briefs for different piles of the case,"

"Oh, I'm a case, am 17" And he

caught gladly at the suggestion of lightness in her tone. "But I'd really like to know what he has to do with nis affales." "Then you will have to ask him."

"To be sure. Hut the government can hardly have assigned Captain Claiborne to special duty at M. Chauvenet's request. I swear to you that I'm as much in the dark as you are."

"I'm quite sure an officer of the line would not be taken from his duties and sent into the country on any frivolous errand. But perhaps an umbassador from a great power made the re quest-perhaps, for example, it was Baron von Marhof.";

"Good Lord!" Armitage laughed aloud.
"I beg your pardon! I really beg

your pardon! But is the ambassador looking for me?" "I don't know, Mr. Armitage. You forget that I'm only a traiter and not

a spy."
"You are the noblest woman in the world," he said boldly, and his heart leaped in him, and he spoke on with a flerce laste. "You have made sacrifices for me that no woman ever made before for a man-for a man she did not know. And my life, whatever it is worth, every hour and second of it, I lay down before you, and it is yours to keep or throw away. I followed you halfway round the world, and I shall follow you again and as long as I live. And tomorrow or the day after I shall justify these great kindnesses. this generous considence, but touight I have a work to do."

As they stood on the verge of the dethe by the bridge that swung out from the cliff like a fairy structure ther heart far and faint the whistle and low rumble of the night train southbound from Washington, and to both of them the sound urged the very real and practical world from which for a little time they had stolen away. "I must go back," said Shirley and

turned to the bridge and put her hand on its slight iron frame, but he selzed her wrists and held them tight.
"You have tisked much for me, but

you shall not risk your life again in my cause. You cannot renture across that bridge again." She yielded without further parley,

and he dropped her wrists at once.

"Please say no more. You must not make me sorry I came. I must go. I should have gone back instantly. "But not across that upder's web.

You must go by the long road. I will give you a horse and ride with you into the valley." "It is much nearer by the bridge, and

I have my horse over there."
"We shall get the horse without trou-

ble," he said, and she walked beside him through the starlighted wood. As they crossed the open tract she said: "This is the Port of Missing Men."

"Yes, here the lost legion made its last stand. There lie the graves of some of them. It's a pretty story. I hope some day to know more of it from some such authority as yourself. "I used to ride here on my pony when I was a little girl and dream

about the gray soldiers who would not sarrender. It was as beautiful as an old ballad. I'll wait here. Fetch the horse," she said, "and burry, please." "If there are explanations to make"he began, looking at her gravely.

"I am not a person who makes explanations, Mr. Armitage. You may

meet me at the gate." As he ran toward the house he nict Oscar, who had become alarmed at his

absence and was setting forth in search of him. "Come; saddle both the horses, Os-

ear," Armitage commanded. They went together to the barn and quickly brought out the horses.

"You are not to come with me. Os-"A captain does not go alone. It should be the sergeant who is sent-

yes?"
"It is not an affair of war, Oscar, but quite another matter. There is a middled horse hitched to the other side of our abandoned bridge. Get it and ride it to Judge Claiborne's stables

and sek and answer no questions." A moment later he was riding toward the gate, the led borse following. He flung himself down, adjusting the saddle. They turned silently into the

mountain road.
"The bridge would have been simple: and quicker," said Shirley. "As it is, I shall be late to the ball."

"I am contrite enough, but you don't make explanations."

"No; I don't explain, and you are to come back as soon as we strike the valley. I always send gentlemen back at that point," she laughed and went ahead of him into the narrow road. She guided the strange horse with the case of long practice, skillfully testing his paces, and when they came to a stretch of smooth road sent him flying at a gallop over the trail. He had given her his own horse, a hunter of fa-mous strain, and she at once defined and malutained a distance between them that made talk impossible,

Her short covert riding cost, buttoned close, marked clearly in the startight her erect figure. Light wisps of loos-ened hair broke free under her soft felt hat, and when she turned her head the wind caught the brim and pressed it back from her face, giving a new

charm to her profile, He called after her once or twice at the start, but she did not pause or reply, and he could not know what mood pessessed her or that once in night, In the security the horse gave her, she was for the first time afraid of him. He had declared his love for her and had offered to break down the vell of mystery that made him a strange and perplexing figure. His affairs, whatever their nature, were now at a crisis, he had said; quite possibly she should bever see him again after this ride. As she waited at the gate she had known a moment of contrition and doubt as to what she had done. It was not fair to her brother thus to give away his secret to the enemy, but as the horse flew down the rough road her blood leaned with the sense of adrenture and her pulse sang with the

great starry vault and the cool beights ever which she rode. Who was John Armitage? She did not know or cure now that she had performed for him her last service. Quite likely he would fade away on the morrow like a moun tain shadow before the sun, and the song in her heart tonight was not love or anything akin to it, but only the joy of living.

Where the road grew difficult as it dipped sharply down into the valley she suffered him perforce, to ride beside her. She drew rein at the cross-

"We part here. How shall I return Bucephalus?". "Let me go to your own gate,

please?" "Not at all?" she said, with decision.

"Then Oscar will pick blue up. If you don't see him, turn the horse loose. But my thanks-for oh, so many things!" be pleaded.

"Tomorrow - or the day after - or never!"

She laughed and put out her hand, and when he tried to detain her she spoke to the horse and flushed away He listened, marking toward bome. her flight until the shadows of the val ley stole sound and sight from him. Then he turned back into the hills

Near her father's estate Shirley came upon a man who saluted in the manner of a soldier. It was Oscar, who had crossed the

bridge and ridden down by the nearer "It is my captain's horse-yes?" he

sald as the slim, graceful animal whin-nied and pawed the ground. "I found a horse at the broken bridge and took it to your stable-yes?" A moment later Shirley walked rapklly through the garden to the veranda

er Dick paced back and forth impa-"Where have you been, Shirley?" "Walking."

of her father's house, where her broth-

"But you went for a ride, the stable-men told me."

"I believe that is true, captain." 'And your borse was brought home half an hour ago by a strange fellow who saluted like a soldier when h spoke to him, but refused to under stand my Knelish."

"Well, they do say English isn't very well taught at West Point, captain." she replied, pulling off her gloves. oughtn't to blame the polite stranger for his courtesy." "I' believe you have been up to some

mischlef, Shirley. If you are seeing that wan Armitage"-"Captain!"

"Bah! What are you going to do

"I'm going to the ball with you as ябов на I сво сћанде ту домп. 1 suppose father and mother have gone "They have, for which you should be

Captain Clafborne lighted a cigar

Дохунования станования в примера в Chapter XXI

THE COMEDY OF A SPEEDFOLD,



NSCAR'S eye, roaming the landscape as he left Shirley Claiborne and started for the hungalow. swept the upland Clai-

borne acres and rested upon a moving shadow. He drew rein under a clump of wild cherry trees at the readside and waited. Several hundred yards away lay the Clathorne sheepfold, with a broad pasture rising beyond. A shadow is not a thing to be ignored by a man trained in the niceties of scouting. Oscar, satisfying himself that substance lay behind the shadow, dismounted and tied his horse, Then he bent low over the stone wall and watched

"It is the big fellow-yes? He is a stealer of sheep, as I might have KDOWN.

Zmai was only a dim figure against the dark meadow, which he was slowly crossing from



house. He stopped several en as though uncertain of his w ķeres bouts, and then he clambered over a stone wall that formed one aide of the sheepfold, passod it and strode on toward Oscar and the

the side far-

thest from the

Claiborne

It is the big follow— DC#1 road. "It is mischlef that brings him from the hills-yes?" Oscar reflected, glaucing up and down the highway. Faintly, very softly through the night, he beard the orchestra at the hotel playing for the dance. The little soldier nubuttoned his ceat, drew the revolver from his belt and thrust it into his coat pecket. Zmal was drawing nearer, advancing rapidly now that he had gained his bearings. At the wall Oscar rose suddenly and greeted him in mackingly courteous tones:

"Good evening, my triend; it's a fine evening for a-walk." Znial drew back and growled

"Let me pass," he said in his diffcult German. "It is a long wall; there should be

no difficulty in passing. This country is much freer than Servia-yes?" and Oscar's tone was pleasantly conversa-Zmal put his hand on the wall and

prepared to vault. "A moment only, comrade. You seem to be in a hurry; it must be a business

that brings you from the mountains. Tel. "I have no time for you," snarled the Service. "Begone!" And he shook himself impatiently and again put his hand on the wall.

"One should not be in too much heats, comrade," and Owen threat Eaml back with his finger tips, The man yielded and ran a few steps out of the clamp of these and sought to samp there. It was clear to Coose that Bund was not engless to peacdrate cioner to the Clatterne ! e garden extended quite near. He met Zmai promptly and again thrust him back

"It is a message-yes?" asked Oscar. "It is my affair," blurted the big fellow. "I mean no harm to you.

"It was you that tried the kulfe on my body. It is much quieter than shooting. You have the knife-yes ?!! The little soldler whipped out his re-

"In which pocket is the business car-

ried? A letter undoubtedly. They do not trust swine to carry words. Ahl" Oscar dropped below the wall as Zund struck at him. When he looked up a moment later the Service was running back over the meadew toward the sheepfold. Oscar, augry at the ease with which the Servine had evaded him, leaped the wall and set off after the big fellow. He was quite sure that the man bore a written message and equally sure that it must be of importance to his employer. He clutched his revolver tight, brought up his elbows for greater case in repulsic and sped after Zmal, now a blur on the starlighted sheep pasture.

The slope was gradual and a pretty feature of the landscape by day, but it



"It was you that tried the knife on my

afforded a tollsome path for runners Zumi already realized that he had blundered in not forcing the wall. He was running uphill, with a group of sheds, another wall and a still steeper and rougher field beyond. His bulk told against him, and behind him he heard the quick thump of Oscar's feet on the turt. The starlight grew dimmer through tracts of white soud; the surface of the pasture was rougher to the feet than it appeared to the eye. A bound in the Claiborne stable, yard bayed suddenly, and the sound be from the surrounding houses and drifted off toward the sheepfold. Then a noble music rose from the kennels.

Captain Claiborne, waiting for his stater on the veranda, looked toward the stables, listening.

Zmal approached the sheep sheds rapidly, with still a hundred yards to

traverse beyond them before he should reach the pasture wall. His rage at thus being driven by a small man for whom he had great contempt did not belp his wind or stimulate the flight of his beavy legs, and he saw now that he would lessen the narrowing margin. between himself and his oursuer if be swerved to the right to clear the sheds. He suddenly alackened his pace and with a vicious tug settled his wool hat more firmly upon his small skull. He went now at a dogirot, and Occar was closing upon him rapidly; then, quite near the sheds, Zmai wheeled about and charged his pursuer head-long. At the moment he turned Oscar's revolver bit keenly into the night. Cap tain Claiborne, looking toward the slone saw the fisch before the bounds at the stables answered the report.

At the shot Zmaj cried aloud in his curiously small voice and clapped his hands to his head.

"Stop; I want the letter!" shouled Occar in German. The man turned Blowly, as though

desed, and, with a hand still clutching his bead, balf stumbled and half ran toward the sheds, with Oscar at his beels. Cialborne called to the negro aulet the dogs, matched a lantern has cost

away through the pergola to garden and thence into the

pasture beyond. Claiborne matched a
Meanwhile On lantern and ran. Meanwhile Oscar, thinking Zmai badly hurt, did not fire again, but flung himself upon the fellow's broad shoulders, and down they crashed against the door of the nearest pen. Zmai swerved and shook himself free, while he fiercely cursed his foe. Oscar's hands slipped on the fellow's hot blood that ran from a long crease in the side of his head.

As they fell the pen door snapped free, and out into the starry pasture throught the frightened sheen "The letter-give me the letter?" com-

manded Oscar, his face close to the Servian's. He did not know how badly the man was injured, but he was anx ions to complete his business and be off. Still the sheep came huddling through the broken door, across the prestrate men and scampered away into the open. Captain Claiborne, running toward the fold with his lantern and not looking for obstacles, stumbled over their bewildered advance guard and plunged headlong into the gray fireces. Meanwhile into the pockets of his prostrate foe went Oscar's hands with no result. Then he remembered the man's resture in pulling the bat blose upon his ears, and off came the hast and with it a blood stained envelme. The last sheep in the pen trooped out and galloped toward its comrad Owen, making off with the letter, stunged into the rear guard of the

sheep, fell, stumbled to his feet and confronted Captain Claiborne as that ten in solled evening dram funhird for his lastern and owners at the CONTRACTOR OF PART TERMS.)

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Calendar Avenue.

TALLIAN ECONOMIC

Butter, John Hothad Found. For twenty years I was an awful ouf-ferer from Varicus voins and alors on my leg. For twelve winters I sat in a shalr, my leg pained me so I could not in down.

The destors began to say I would erer use it again.

Others advised ampetating my leg to revent gaageone from setting in. One day I read of Dr. David Kennedy's syorise Remedy. I bought a bottle and are managed beliefer it.

Case day I read to Ity. Lavid Attending to Pavorite Remedy. I bought a bottle and commenced inking it.

And I surely believe if I had not teless Pavorite Remedy I would not be alive telay. My log healed up entirely and I am now well and strong.

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FRUM NEW YORK—Leave Pier 19, North River, footof Warren Street, beilig, 5.20 p.
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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-tained at all tloket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect June 15, 1808.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Tecnton and Boston week days, 5.98, 6.30, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a.m., 108, 2.05, 8.00, 8.00 m. Heturn leave Boston 6.85, 8.30, 10.40 a.m., 12.30, 2.40, 3.85, 4.60, 8.00, 9.00 m. Boston 6.85, 8.00, 10.00 a.m., 3.00, 8.10, 9.00 p. m. Return 5.27, 8.50 a.m., 12.60, 4.27, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Return 5.27, 8.50 a.m., 12.60, 4.27, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Return 5.27, 8.50 a.m., 12.60, 4.27, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Middletown and Portsmooth – 5.86, 8.00, 8.60, 8

New Henrick 3.65, 5.06, p. m. Providence (via Fail River)—5.64, 6.5a, 5.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 3.05 p. m. aBoat from Fail River, commencing June

W. G. RIERD, Gen'l Sur't. A. B. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Division.

TIME TABLE.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for City-Hall, Fall River, via Middlelowa. Portsmouth, Fall Riverton, 6.00, a. m., then every thirty minutes, until 10.00 p. m., then 11.15 p. m. Returning, leave City Hall. Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 5.56 a. m., then every thirty minutes until 11.15 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m., then same as week days. Returning, 6.45 a. m., then same as week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park are, 8,15, 820 s. m., 10.30, 10.45 and 11.00 p. m. Returning, 6.22, 6.87 s. m., 10.52, 11.07) 11.22

Returning, 6.22, 8.37 a. m., 10.32, 11.07, 11.22 m.
Sundays, 6.83 a. m., then same as week days
Ceturning, 10.52, 11.07, 11.22 n. m.
Leave One Mile Corner for Beach 4.30 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 10.45 p. m.
Returning at 7.00 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 10.45 p. m.
Sundays, semme as week days.
Returning sams as week days.
Leave Franklin Street for Beach, 6.5 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 10.30 p. m.
Leave Franklin Street for Mile Corner, 6.30, 6.5, 7.15 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11.30 p. m.
Sundays 7.15 a. m., then hame as week days.
Leave Franklin Street for Market for Market for minutes until 11.30 p. m.
Leave Franklin Street for market for fifteen minutes until 11.15 p. m.
Returning 4.72 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until
Lisp. m.
Returning 4.72 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until
Returning 4.72 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until

er p. m. Returning 472 s. m., then every diffeen min-

ies mitti 11.72 n. m. Sundays d.45 n. m., lippi se joe es veek durs Returning 662 a, m., then, samb as week

C. I. BISBER, Division Succidentendent.

Block Island and Providence.

POPULAR NEW SHOREHAM.

Loave Long "what, Newport, on week 134, 11, 15 m. in, bindays, 11, 40 m. in, Due fock hisman, week days, 1, 11 p. in, bindays, 10 p. in, Redurning heaves block hismad on cok days and heavelys, 2, 20 p. in. Due 6 wort, 2, 16 p. in.; Prayldence, 7, 16 p. in. THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION OF

C. C. GARDNEH, Agent, Nawyort. P. C. COLKY, A. R. P. A., New York.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

CONTINUED PROM SECOND PAOR. sheep in language nubecoming an offoor and a gentleman.

"It is sheep-yes?" and Oscar started to bolt. "Halt!" The authority of the tone rang fa-

militarie in Oscar's cars. He had after considerable tribulation learned to stop abort when an officer apoke to him and the gentleman of the sheepfold etend straight in the starlight and spoke like an officer.

"What are you doing here, and who fired that shot? Occur saluted and summoned his best

Euglieb. "It was an accident, sir." "Why are you running and why did

you fire? Understand you are a trespasser here, and I am going to turn you over to the constable." "There was a sheep stealer-yes?

He is yonder by the pens, and we had some little fighting, but he is not deed

At that moutent Claiborne's even eaught sight of a burly figure rising and threshing about by the broken

"That is the sheer stealer," said Oc-"\de shall catch blm-yes?" car.

Zmai peered toward them uncertain ly for a moment, then turned abruptly and ran toward the road. Oscar started to cut off his retreat, but Claiborne caught the sergeaut by the shoulder and flung him back.

"One of you at a thue! They can turn the bounds on the other rascal. What's that you have there? Give it to me-mulck!"

"It's a plece of wool"-[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WOMAN'S TACT.

And the Way She Explained Her Diplemacy to Her Husband.

It being a holiday, the blundering man made calls with his wife. The aret place they went the hostess said.

"Julia is engaged."
"Is she, indeed?" said the man's wife "Which one did she finally accept?"

The next place they were informed that Margaret was engaged, and again the man's wife beamed sympathetically and murmured; "Is she, indeed? Which one did she accept?" At the third place it was the news of Jessie's engagement that was broken to them. As before, the man's wife put the ques tion, "Which one dkl she finally take?" On their way bome the man said:

"Why did you ask 'which one' every time a new engagement was sprung on us? Are those girls so attractive that men were falling over each other in the scramble to get them for their wives?

"Not at all," said his wife. "I don't suppose either of them ever had but one offer, and it is a wonder she got that, I shouldn't be surprised if the men back out even now before the wedding day. But you see, dear, I had to be diplomatic. Those people can do me many favors. The surest way to make myself solid with them is to pretend to think their girls so popular that every man in town was crazy to marry

"With my opportunities downtown." grouned the man, "If I had your genius we'd be utillionaires inside of six-months."—New York Bun.

FOES OF THE LEVEES.

Sources of Danger to the Artificial Banks Along the Mississippi.

"People who know little about our of levees, the artificial banks built to confine the flood waters that pour into the Mississippi, no doubt imaging that the heavy rains are the only enemy with which the levees have

to contend," said a Baton Rouge man. "On the contrary, the levees, both during times of flood and low water, are subject to the incessant attacks of living foes, the destructive work of which costs millions of dollars. These foes are alligators, turtles, muskrats field rats, fresh water terrapin and crawfish. Of all these burrowers that prey on the levees, excavating within them goodly chambers or tunnels, the crawfish do the most damage, with the turtles and terrapins a good second. The harm done by the alligators is comparatively small.

"In repairing the banks crawfish holes are often found of immense size. It is these hollow spaces that in time of freshets cause a caying in and break of the levees, which of course bring on an inundation of all the adjacent country. The worst part of the business is that no way of exterminating these pests has jet been found, and the only thing to be done is to try to keep them away from the banks as much as possible."-Baltimore Ameri-C8 B.

HONEST AMERICANS.

Incidents That Greatly Surprised Visitor From Germany.

On his first visit to the United States a German manufacturer was the guest of a klusman in New York. He expressed surprise when, a few days after his arrival, he saw a number of men help themselves to papers at an unattended dewsstand, come men laid down the exact price of their purchase, others made change for themselves and still others walked away without paying. He was told that the last named group were customers who paid only once a week, but that no one ever falled to pay,

To demonstrate his contention that "most people are honest in fuls country" the Americanized German took his visitor that day to a restaurant where both were unknown, and when they had finished their luncheon the went to the cashler's desk with his check and said he had no money with him, but would pay the next day.

The cashier gave the couple a basty giance and said, "All right; I'll take a chance," and the men started for the street. At the door a right about face movement was executed, the check was paid, a good olgar was handed to the cashier, to whom the plot was revenied, and the German exclaimed, "(Proceartig!" (magnificent). — Chicago,

AWRECK ON THE ROAD

What a Collision Means to the Man at the Throttle.

PLIGHT OF THE ENGINEER.

The Chances He Has to Take and His Fate Should He Become Crippled In a Smackup-There Are Seme Things

"I just dropped in to tell you that the coroner's jury has exonerated you from all blame for the wreck. They are going to hold the block tower mab. The old engineer turned his pain

drawn face toward me. A white cap-ped nurse gently brushed back the wild hairs from his forebead. "Thank you, miss," he said, "and you, too, sir, for the good news. I knew they couldn't blame it on me, because it was white at Mentor. Poor Denny,

he'd tell you so, too, if he was alive. 'All whitel' he shouted when we came round the curve, and I gave him the answer, 'All whitel' and pulled, her wide open. Then we struck the emptics on the siding, and—well, you know the rest." He wiped a trembling hand across his eyes as if trying to blot out ome korribie vision.

His eyes began to sparkle, and a bit of color flashed into his pale cheeks. "I suppose you fellows think I opened her up and went into those boxes just for fun.". A smile fitted over his lips, and then he grew serious. "Say, did it ever come to your mind that an engineer might be as anxious about his own life as he is about the lives of those who are riding behind him? My wife and little one-don't you suppose my life counts for something with

Did you ever stop to think what a collision like that at Mentor means to the engineer? Just try to figure yourself in his place. He rides in four square feet of cub room, surrounded by a mass of levers, rods and the like. Abead of him is about three miles of boller pipe, currying 200 pounds steam pressure and enough hot water to cook the ment off his bones in a jitty. Clattering at his back in 6.000 gallons of water and 20,000 pounds of coal. Under him is 200,000 pounds of engine, and behind there is 600,000 pounds of train. Altogether be is running along ahead of 800,000 pounds of steel, hardwood and brass held to an eighty pound rall by threequarters of an inch of wheel dange.

"Why, when one of those big Russian battleeblos fired a broadside at Japanese the whole thing amounted only to 24,000 pounds, so the papers say. And that 24,000 pounds traveling eight miles a minute would strike a Jepanese ship eight miles away with an impact only one-tenth of the force we hit the empties at Mentor.

"Of course I was the engineer and they depended on me. There is always a lot of fine talk about engineers having the lives of several hundred passengers in their hands. That's all very frue, but you don't want to over look the fact that the engineer's life is right there slong with the others. We all take chances, the train crew as well as the passengers, only our chances are slimmer. I had one chance in 500 of being killed, or one in twenty-five of getting right where I am now, but a passenger on the train had one chance in about 3,000,000 of being killed and one in 130,000 of

"I see that a lot of people were killed and a whole lot more hurt. I don't want to be a grumbler, but it appears to me that you fellows have kinder overlooked the fact that both of my legs are gone. Of course that might not mean much to you, but if you realized, as I do, that for the rest of my life it is going to be my job to hobble out into the middle of some country road and wave a white flag as every train goes by-if you could realize what that means to an engineerto hear the mocking toot of the whis-tle as she comes up to the crossing andto see the sympathetic sainte of the engineer and fireman as they go flying

-I tell you, my boy, there are some things worse than physical pain." His eyes filled with tears. The nurse gently wiped them away and softly stroked back the hair.

"I wouldn't talk nny more now," she

"All right, miss," he replied, putting out his hand to me. "I always obey orders."-B. R. Winslow in New York

Tribune. A Free Translation. told you that you had an extravagant

"And you say the idiot of a teacher

fool of a father?" "That's what he meant." "But what did be say?"

"He said it was criminal folly to waste money on the education of such a chump as I am."-Cleveland Plain

Nothing Left. "Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is

"No, your honor," replied the pris-oner; "my lawyer took my last farthing."--London Tit-Bits.

Manhood's Estate

It is a very foolish convention which lays down that we are grown up when we have reached our twenty-first birth-The real majority is reached when we begin to carn our own bread and butter and to bring forth the light which has been fortered in us by care of others for the last ten or fifteen Self dependence and self relience-that is the real manhood.-Isis.

Chained Books. The finest known collection

chained books is that in Hereford (England) catheorsi. It includes about 2,000 volumes arranged in five book cases, of which not less than 1,500 are secured by chains three or four feet tong each with a swivel in the centur.

PUBLIC LAWS, PARSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1905.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1886.]

CHAPTER 1845.
AN ACT to Muke Uniform the Law Re-lating to the Sale of Goods.

(Passed April 9, 1985)
If is enacted by the General Assembly as

PART L

PART I.

FORMATION OF THE CONTRACT.
Section 1.—(Contracts to Sell and Raies.) (i.) A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(2.) A sell of goods is an agreement whereby the seller transfers the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(3.) A contract to sell or a selle may be sheelule or conditional.

(4.) There may be a contract to sell or a selle between one part owner and another.

Sec. 1.-[Cupacity-Liability for Neces. saries.] Capacity to buy and sell is reg-ulated by the general law concerning ca-pacity to contract, and to transfer and acquire represent

sacity to contract, and to transfer and acquire property.

Where necessaries are sold and delivered to an infant, or to a person who by reasons of mental lacapacity or drunkenness is incompetent to contract, he must pay a reasonable price therefor:

Necessaries in this section mean goods siliable to the condition in life of such infant or other person, and to his actual requirements at the time of delivery.

Exchinizing the This Contract.

FORMALITIES OF THE CONTRACT.

FORMALITIES OF THE CONTRACT.
Sec. 2.- (Form of Contract or Sate.)
Subject to the provisions of this act and
of any statute in that behalf, a contract
is sell or a sate may be made in writing
(either with or without seal) or by word
of mouth, or partly in writing and partly
by word of mouth, or may be inferred
from the conduct of the parties
Sec, 4. (Sistute of Frauds.) (1.) A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or
choses in action of the value of five hundred dollars or inwards shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall
accopt part, of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and nctually receive the same, or give some-thing in earnest to bind the contract, or In part payment, or unless some note or momorandum in writing of the contract or sale be skined by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

The pravisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwith-standing that the goods may be intended standing that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time, or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the amne fit fur delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(3.) There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the luyer, either before or after delivery of the goods, expresses by words or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specific goods.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONTRACT. Sec. b.—[Fixiating and Future Goods]

(i.) The goods which form the subject of a contract to sell may be either existing goods, owned or possessed by the seller, or goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the con-tract to sell, in this act called "future

goods."

(2.) There may be a contract to sell goods, the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency which may or may not happen.

(3.) Where the parties purport to effect a present sake of future goods; the agreement operates as a contract to sell the goods.

a present sake or tourse goods; the agreement operation as a contract to sell the
goods.

Bec. 6.—[Undivided Shares.] (1.) There
may be a contract to sell or a said of an
undivided share of goods. If the parties
intend to effect a present sele, the buyer,
by force of the agreement, becomes an
owner in common with the owner or
owners of the remaining shares.

(2.) In the case of fungible goods, there
may be a sale of an undivided share of a
specific mass, though the seller purports
to sell and the buyer to buy a definite
number, weight, or measure of the goods in the
mass is undetermined. By such a sale
the buyer becomes owner in common of
such a share of the mass as the number,
weight, or measure bought bears to the
number, weight, or measure of the mass
if the mass contains tess than the aumber, weight, or measure bought, the buyer
becomes the owner of the whole mass and
the seller is bound to make good the deficiency from similar goods unless a contrary intent appears.

Sec. 7.—[Destruction of Goods Sold.] (1.)
Where the parties purport to sell
segreement is void.

(2.) Where the parties purport to sell

agreement is votd.

(2.) Where the parties surport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have perished in part or have wholly or in a material part of deteriorated in quality as to be subso deterforated in quality as to be sub-mantially changed in character, the buy-er may at his option treat the sale— (a.) As avoided, or

(b.) As transferring the property in all of the existing goods or in so much there-of an have not deteriorated, and as bindof an have not deterorated, and as binding the huyer to pay the full agreed price if the sale was indivisible or to pay the agreed price for the goods in which the property passes if the sale was divisible. See, §.—[Destruction of Goods Contracted to be Sold.] (1.) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the

quently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any foult on the part of the velter or the buyer, the goods wholly perish, contract is thereby avoided.

(3.) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but hefore the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault of the seller or the buyer, part of the goods perish or the whole or a material part of the goods go deteriorate in quality has to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the contract—

(a.) As avoided, or

(b.) As binding the seller to transfer the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the contract was moderned as the seller, by the buyer's option, is bound to transfer if the contract was divisible.

THE PRICE:

contract was divisible.

THE PRICE:

Sec. 3.—(Definition and Ascertainment of Price.) (1.) The price may be fixed by the contract, or may be left to be fixed in such manner as may be agreed, or it may be determined by the course of deating between the parties.

(2.) The price may be made payable in any personal property.

(2.) Where transferring or promising to transfer any interest in real estate constitutes the whole or part of the consideration for transferring or for promising to transfer the property in goods, this net shall not apply.

(4.) Where the price is not determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions the tayer must pay a reasonable price. What is a reasonable price is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each particular case.

Sec. 10.—[Sale at a Valuation.] (1.) Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of soods at a price or on terms to be fixed by a flifted person, and such third person, without fould of the seller or the buyer, can not or dees not fax the price of terms, the contract or the sale is thereby avoided; but if the goods or any part thereof have been delivered to and apprepriated by the bayer he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

(2.) Where such third person is prevented from faxing the price or terms by fault of the seller or the bayer.

Sec. 11.—[Effect of Conditions.] (1.) Where the obligation of either party to a contract to sell or a sale is subject to any condition which is not performed, such party may refuse to proceed with the contract or sale or he may waive performance of the condition. If the other party has promised that the condition should happen or be performed, such instrumentioned party may also treat the non-performance of the condition as a breach of warranty.

(2.) Where the property in the goods has not passed, the buyer may treat the follithment by the seller of his obligation to furnish goods as described and as warranted expressly or by implication in the contract to sell as a condition of the oiligation of the huyer to perform his promise to accept and pay for the goods. Sec. 12.—[Definition of Express Warranty.] Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the luyer to purchase the goods relying thereon. No affirmation of the value of the goods, nor any statement purporting to be a statement of the seller's opinion only shall be construed as a warranty. only shall be construed as a war

enty. Sec. 13.—[Impiled Warranties of Title.]

ranty.

Sec. 33.—[Impiled Warranties of Title.]
In a contract to sell or a sale, unless a contrary intention appears, there is—

(1.) An impiled warranty on the part of the seller that in the case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and that in the case of a contract to sell he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass.

(2.) An impiled warranty that the bayer shall, have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods as against any lawful ciaims existing at the time of sale.

(3.) An impiled warranty that the goods shall be free at the time of the sale from any charge or encumbrance in favor of any (hird person, not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time when the contract or sale is made.

(4.) This section shall not, however, be held to render liable a sheriff, anctioneer, mortgagee, or other person professing to sell the return of sathority in fact or list of the sale to the other terms or the sale transfer in the sale transfer i

held to render liable a sheriff, auctioneer, mortgagee, or other person professing to sell by virtue of authority in fact or law goods in which a third person has a legal or equitable interest.

Bec. 14.—(Implied Warranty in Sale by Description.) Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description; and if the contract or sale be by sample, as well as by description, it is not aumicient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.

do not also correspond with the description.

Bec. 15.—[Implied Warranties of Quality.] Subject to the provisions of this act and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

(1.) Where the buyer, expressly or hy implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer erreless on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.

(2.) Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the grower of manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

(3.) If the buyer has examined the goods, there is no implied warranty as regards defects which such examination ought to have rowealed.

(4.) In the case of a contract to sell or a sele of a specified article pundar its nature.

defects which such examination dught to have roweled.

(4.) In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied warranty as fo its fitness for any particu-

warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

(S.) An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose only be annexed by the usage of trade.

(S.) An expectage particular or condition

SALE BY SAMPLE. SALE MY SAMPLE,
Sec. 15.—(Implied Warranties in Sale by
Sample.) In the case of a contract to sell
or a sale by Sample—
(a.) There is an implied warranty that
the bulk shall correspond with the sample
to quality.

the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality.

(h.) There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, except so far as otherwise provided in section if (3).

(c.) If the seller is a dealer in goods of that kind, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any defect, rendering them unmerchantable, which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of the sample.

PART II.

PART II. TRANSPER OF PROPERTY AS BE-TWEEN SELLER AND BUYER.

TWEEN SELLER AND RUYER.
Sec. II.—[No Property Passes until Goods are Ascertained.] Where there is a contract to sell unasterialized goods no property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are ascertaised, but property in an undivided share of ascertained goods may be transferred as provided in section 6.
Sec. IS.—[Property in Specific Goods Posses when Parties so Intend.] (L) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods are ascertained goods the property in Specific Goods.

Where there is a contract to sell specific or ascertained goods, the property in them is transferred to the buyer at such time as the parties to the contract intend it to be transferred.

(3) For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties, regard shall be had to the terms of the contract, the conduct of the parties, usages of trade, and the circumstances of the case.

Sec. 12.—[Auies for Ascertaining Intention.] Unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer:

Rule 1.—Where there is an unconditional contract to sell specific goods, in a de-

Rule 1.—Where there is an unconditionaric contract to sell specific goods, in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made, and it is immaterial whether the time of payment or the time of delivery, or both, he postponed.

Rule 2.—Where there is a contract to sell specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods, for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property does not pass and

pose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property slove not pass undisuch thing be done.

Hule 3.—11.) When koods are delivered to the huyer "on sale or return." or on other terms indicating an intention to make a present sale, but to give the huyer an option to return the goods instead of paying the price, the property passes to the buyer on delivery, but he may revest the property in the seller by returning or tendering the goods within the time fixed in the contract, or, if no time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

(2.) When goods are delivered to the buyer-on approval or on trial or on satisfaction, or other similar terms, the properly therein passes to the buyer-(a.) When he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does say other act adopting the transaction.

(b) If he does not signify this approval or acceptance to the seller, but retains the goods without siving notice of rejection, then, if a lime has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such lime, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of such lime, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. When is a reasonable time, when is a reasonable time is a question of fact.

Nule 4-(1) When there is a contract to sed unascertained or future species by

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

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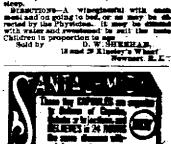
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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBURN, Editor and Manager. Office Felephone **House Tele**phone

Saturday, Jeptember 5, 1908.

The men employed on the Arkansas division of the Rock Island Railroad bave been notified that if they are caught emoking eigarettes they will lose their jobs tustauter.

Halley P. Clarke, town clerk of Richmond for 50 years, is dead, aged 90 years. At the last town meeting he fulled of a re-election, whileh grieved him very much, and this undoubtedly diastened his death. He had the record of the longest term office holder of any mun in the State.

The Democratio leaders in this State are determined to force Gov. Higgins to run again this year notwithstanding his determination to get out. It is a Question whether or not he will withedraw his declination and again take the head of his party. There is no doubt but that Gov. Higgins is the strongest man lids party can put up. But his chances of whatleg la a Presideutial year are very slim.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago has gathered reports from 4000 bankers and business men in all parts of the country. As a result, it aunounces that the doubt and discouragement caused by last fall's depression thave been dispelled, [1] Taft and Sheruman are elected it will be the same as 44 was in 1896 when McKinley was effected. Better times will commence eat once. Within the next year this scountry will undoubtedly see as pros-De rous times as it has seen any time «Inring its previous history.

Grover Clevel and, in an article writtion shortly before his death, pays a remarkable tribute to the ability and character of William H. Taft and derelassa that "the Republican party is certhain, though with countdenably lessword strength, to move on to a safe port of reforms" in which men of all costles have bed a part. This article is one of three which Mr. Cleveland had intended to write on the 1908 Presdistini election, and was published Booday to most of the papers of the

There has been a great deal of talk In some quarters about a defect in the 'new banking law, massauch as it did mot exempt National banks from its operation where it prohibits the use of The name of bank or banker except to Austitutions chartered by the State as thesia. Such criticism is absurd on the face of it. The State is when nothang whatever to do with banks chartered by the national laws. The State can belther logislate for or against such shethutions, and to make any allusions! whatever to National banks, to attempt is any way to restrict or enlarge their powers, would have been manifestly unconstitutional. People who spend their time hunting for flaws that do motexist could be in better employ-

.. A majority of 29,876 ought to be large enough to satisfy the most exacting, empecially as the leading opposent only secoived 15,905 votes. Such was the majority given the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont last Theeday. Of the total vote cast the Republicans polici ?! per cent, the socrate 25 per cent, the Independence league 2 per cent, and the Pro-Shibitionists and Socialists the rest. The papers the morning after the elec-Tion announced great Democratic gains Sepublicane would pull through and probably earry the legiciature. 11 With a majority double the Democratic vote, with a Senate with only one Democrat do it and a House standing some 200 40 30, in favor of the Republicans, there -ought to be no question about the altmatten in Versoout. It ought to be a agood ones of the result in November.

The General Assembly at the last solou passed a law exempting from taxation the property of all honorably discharged soldiers and settom of the War of the Rebellion to the extent of 31,000,00, provided the value of the property did not exceed \$5,000.00. Now there comes the cry from certain quarters that the law is defective inasmuch sa, if the citizen sees ht to avail himself of the provisions of the law, he de deprived of his right to vote as a taxpayer. In that respect there is no defect in the law. The qualifications of a tax-paying voter are prescribed by the Constitution of the State and no etatutory eductment can affect it. The law allowing the thousand dollars exemption makes it optional with the voter to claim the exemption or not as he sees fit. If he is worth but one thousand dollars, or less, and claims exemption for the whole amount he must lose his right to vote as a taxpayer. No law that the General Asmbly can enact can change that condition. Every elector must have one hundred and thirty-four dollars weath of property in order to vote for olty consolis and on appropriations of my. If may soldier he sailor oncitied to examption under the statute rishes to setals, that voting right all has been got be do to be receive from exn that amount of property. It to not a handship to any one to pay tax parperly value of high-last deliber. hes besteed one in in

Washington Co. Fair.

That the historic Washington County Fair is spain to be held this year at which will bring pleasure not only to all those who have made this issuous agricultural carnival and exhibit the annual Mecca in past years, but to every citizen of the State, who is intereated in the prosperity and progress of Rural Rhode feland. This annually recurring fair gives an opportunity to observe the advancement made during this year, and recorded in the various exhibits, and makes possible a comparison of method and experiences. which is of incetimable accistance to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Fair this year, whileh is to run four days beginning Sept. 15, prounters to eclipse all former records if one may Judge by the elaborate preparations which are being unide. The committee began work earlier This year than ever before, aun no efforts are to be spated to make the Washington Connty Fair for 1908 one to be long remeatbeied.

The Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibita, always a most popular and interesting feature of the fair, will be deserving of tapecial attention this year. Already the tooks show a list of entries which reflect great credit upon the farmers of Washington County, and every day new bookings are being made, and new fewlures added to an abready marvellously complete and thoroughly, up to date list of attractions. For this year's big vandeville feature, Adulatile Curlisle's Superb Aggregation of Aerobatic Aerial and Trapese performers have been sugaged. The Novel Acts and feats of daring which these Marrellous Acrobats purform, justify their right to the title which popular consent has given them of the World's Best. Certainly they leave nothing to be desired in the way of startilug performances.

The first day of the fair will, as usual, be devoted to the inspection of the exhibits. The Second Day is Grange Day, whou there will be speakers of national reputation to be heard. The third day, Sept. 17, the Governor will attend with his official siaff, and President Rowland G. Hamrd will make his appual address. The fourth and inst day of the fulr will be given over to the little folks. Children under 15 years of age will be admitted free, and a program is being arranged for this day which will be of especial interest to the little over.

Three automobile accidents within a period of twelve hours is the record of the road between Providence and Wickford one day this week. One machine with two men went over the railings of the bridge into Hunt's river near the East Greenwich pumping station. Another smashed late a demoerat wagon belonging to Frank H. Convery, throwing out the driver on Maschachaug bridge lu East Greenwich. The third wrecked itself at Liucoin Park, owing to some trouble with the steering goer. Brusses and slight wounds to at least three men resulted from the trio of accidents, all escaping serious or fatal injuries by the intervention of pure luck.

The Boston & Northern Street Railway Co. has notified the various unlons of motormen and conductors that it desires a conference to amend the presont working agreement. The agreement was adopted two years ago for a four-year term. It provides, however, that the wage scale can be responed for amendment by either side on notice of 80 days previous to Oct, 1 of any year. Officials of the road have stated that a revision, not a general reduction, is what is desired. Under the existing agreement it is said that there can be

Miss Edith Blanchard Jackson daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Frederick H. Jackson, was married to Mr. Srik Hastings Green, at neon, on Tuesday, at the home of the bride's parents, 130 Prospect street, Providence. The wedding was of a quiet nature and was witnessed by relatives and a few lutimate friends, The bride wore a dress of white satin and a tulie vell. Her bouquet was of Bride roses. Rev. Lucian W. Royers of Central Falls, officiated. An informal reception followed.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe a large number of children will only an outing at Island Park to-day. The children will be transported to and from the Park by special cars and music will be furnished by the Harry R. Howard or chestra.

Rev. J. A. Poske, pastor of the Rantist church at Narragausett Pler, preached a strong sermon Sunday relative to lawlessness at the Pier. He was very positive in his statements, and he placed the responsibility upon the town officials.

Nest Enfield Center (N. H.) Tuesday afternoon some boys intruded upon a black bear at his dinner. He was dining on a young colt. He didn't like the juterruption, or the name the colt's mother was making, and shuffled offinto the woods.

A ship has just sailed from Melbourse with \$4,900,000 of gold on Seard, making \$19,200,000 shipped from Australia to Germany this year,

Executers of the estate of Russell Sage have found about \$1,971,000 par value of bonds and 1800 shares of stock and sails which are weethices.

Exenderful Growth.

It is said that is wooderful need bee been discovered in Alaska that would produce wheat at the rate of 200 bushshi to the acre. The releating and agricultural papers have taken up the supposed discovery and have dilated upon it as an evidence that the price of bread will soon be reduced to a miluimum. This may all prove true but we doubt it. It ut least will be well to wait a while and see what this wonderful seed will do.

The average yield per acre of wheat it this country last year was 14 bushels; the highest average yield over gathered for the entire country was 15.5 bushels, in 1906, and the average of the past ten years was 18,8 bushels. The average in good years to England has run to 25 bushels, and some chenomenal yields of 50 to 69 bushels per acre have been reaped on the virgin built of eastern Washington and western Idaho. To get a yield of 200 bushels pernere seems a vast advance upon the best that has ever been done before, and while everyone is willing to concedo great virtues to seed alone. It seems almost beyond belief to ask one to imagine seed by liselt will make such a difference in gield possible. Juan what would happen to the soll from which twelve years' production was taken in one year is not stated. Soll exhaustlon of a kind never before known would seem inevitable, but practical people would naturally later that the willing soil would be exhausted before the first cusp was gamered. The fact is that semething shee than the mere seed must enter lute the production of wheat at the phenomenal rate described. It would be well for the "sgricultural aditors" of the leading city dallies in New York and Ober large coulers to go slowly, lost they unwittingly lend themselves to some new "minima-wheat" hour, which will leave their rural readers' power, if not wiser, disciples of the noble art of busbanday.

Inspector of Maisonces.

The Inspector of Nulsances reports that during the mouth of August, 1998, 419 Inspections were made, divided as

follows:

Premises where found, 225; premises with no sewage or compools, 2; washe from laundry tube ranning into street, it should, 1; should, 1; should, 1; repaired, 1; rebbish left in house and yard by a former tennal, 1; water channing on to order, 2; mattress left in cellar on which a person tied, 1; shrowing slope in yard, 1; abated, 1; throwing slope in yard, 1; abated, 1; throwing slope in street, 1; mixing manure and regetables, 1; removed, 1; nuisance from dead deg, 1; removed, 1; nuisance from dead ed, 1; removed, 1; nuisance from dead ed, 1; removed, 2; nuisance from hosping pire in city limits, anconcess away, a reserved; a ma-sauce from keeping pays in city limits, 4; numance from leaking gravel catcher, 1; ranto found clean, 7; balf full of hea, 44; full or overflowing, 9; condenned yautts, nothing done, 1; condenned vantts, plumber at work, 2; condenned wantte, chambe in work, 2; condenned vanita, putanoses at work, proceedings wantle, closes in results not filled, 3; condomned vaults filled by owner, 1; stables found clean, 10; dirty, 1; elemed, 1; contagious diseases: typhold, 2; diphtheria, 1; no cause for complaint, 3; nor classified, 19. One sample of water sent to State Beard of Health.

Block Island.

The summer season on Block Island has about come to a close. Most of the large hotels will close immediately after Labor Day, although a few will remain open through the rest of the snouth. The season on the whole has mouth. The season on the whole has been a secretaful one, exclainly far ahead of most of the resorts along the coast. There has been an unusually large number of visitors to the ideard this year, and the hotels have done a large business. Some of the small merchants, drivess and boatmen com-piate that their receipts have not been plain that their receipts have not been as large as used, as the summer visi-tors were generally economically in-clined, but considering the hard times that have prevailed for nearly a year. Block Island may well congratulate herself on a vary successful season.

Building activity in New York city has been fully resumed and now approximates that of two years are. Piane for 25 buildings, filed since Jan. 1 with the city bureau of buildings, indicate an aggragate cost of \$30,000,000. Of these 25 structures not one will be less than 12 stories; one will have 24 stories, another 20, another 18, four 16, one 15, and three 14. Most of the 'akyserapara" will have their steel frames protected by bollow guttapercha fireproofing blocks.

The Japanese cabinet has decided to curtail government expenses \$100,000,-000, of which 80 per cent, will be taken from the army and '10 per cent, from the navy budget. The postponement of the international exposition is in line with this policy of economy,

Department Commander William O. Milan has been in Toledo, Ohio, this week, attending the national encampment of the G. A. R. At the session on Thursday, Col. Henry M. Nevius of Redbank, N. J., was elected communderstuschief.

At uoon Friday an automobile, numbered 59012, owner unknown, "akidded" on Thames street and ran into one of the wagous of the Newport Trausportation Co., and was badly injured. The express wagon was not damaged!

Mr. William A. Cranston, who dred suddenly at his bosne in Pawtuxet on Thursday, was well known in this city and had many friends here. He was secretary of the American Berew Company.

George W. McDoueld, who was escretary of the gold Democratic state committee of Indiana in 1886 and 1886, any that the seems seems observed president of the National of that state are almost a unit for Taff. Langue of Republican Clubs.

Advect of the Motts.

Thirty-six years ago Handay necurred were last evaluable term and be one and to the sited. That was the wreck of the steamer Metin plying between New York and Provide which took place off Watch Hall, Many of the bodies of the victims were propert into Newtont and the police cration for the Time 1-time was turned into a mongue, many of the people of the city witnessing the gravesine sight. The Westerly Sun gives the following account of the weeck, which is so well remembered pose.

It was about four o'clock in the morning that the propeller Netts ply-ing between New York and Prov-dence, was run into by a schoolses and sobally damaged that the built and schadly damaged that the half sank in three quarters of an hair, carrying down all on board who were below deck. Must of the passengers and crew, however, had taken to the upper deck, which was tooyed by taken of cotton and other freight, so that it broke from the hall, and formed a raft on which they were floated off. The vessed land on board 104 passengers, several children, and a crew of 45 persons, in all 155 soils. A majority of those were up the raft, most of them persons, in all 155 soils. A importry of these were on the sait, most of them with life preserves, but many without annable clothing to protect them from the incleance of the weather. It was impossible to give an adequate them for what ensued, bewildered and shuddering at the surroundings, some jumped off the floating deck and were about not. Weather while the their parts of their child. drowned. Wemen ching to their chil-dren, resided that they should period with them. Owing to the darkness, they could not make our where they

they could not make out where they were.
And so the awful impression prevaled that they were drifting out to see, it was indeed a time of hotter.
At length the mouning dawned, and the shore of Watch Hill was discerned. The whole had not abared much and although by this line those on the deck had made themselves accessful the shore of watch the source what secure, fears were entertained lest the heavy see their remining would sweep them off. Namers and nearly the floating reminant of the ressel approached the shore, and dually struck betom. The exhausted and periahing passengers had no absensative but to judges, and was select hold of the deoris, and ware awelf and to trust to fate. The deck soon after went to pieces, and many select hold of the deoris, and were awelf ashowed alter. In one instance a laily with her two children, one is sech area, was carried safely income to seek area, was carried safely income, the surf. Human beings struct, somewhee by the floating limbers, and sweet meakers by the floating limbers, and sweet such accounted and were finally washed schoole in a dyleng condition.

The propose it Watch Hill had seen the tecoming raft, and were finally washed schoole in a dyleng condition.

The propose it watch Hill had seen the tecoming raft, and were propared to recove the Everything penaltic washen to recove the presenger from the

the to recous the passengers from the water, and in the time to privide for them. Increas stopping at the hotels as to work at mee, and others from the neighboring villages were rete-graphed for, all of whom found enough

There were many and and heart-

There were many and and heart-rending scenes on shore, when mothers neight their children, nucleands their wives and children their parents. The wreck was once of the worst once that has ever occurred off Watch Hill and many of the old Watch Hillsee of holar recall with horror the terrible discharge.

eSeather Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1906.

Last bullatin gave forecasts of dis-rbance to cross continent Sept. 12 to turbance to cross continent Sept. 12 to 16, warm wave 11 to 15, cool wave 14 to 18. This was expected to be of greatest intensity on Pacific slope and become milder as it moved eastward. The warm wave was expected to be the most intense part of this storm wave after reaching the great central valleys. Next disturbance will reach Pacific

coast about Sept. 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Sept. 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope 21. Cook wave with cross gentle sappa about Spit. 20, great central valleys 22, matern states 24. This disturbance will be of less force

on Pacific slope than the preceding storm and will increase in force se it progresses eastward. In the great con-tral valleys and eastward it, will be of greater intessities than the preceding force in the second of the processing three parts. severm, reactang the greatest force not far from Sept. 21 white east of merits

After September 5 the general trend of lemperatures will be more downward these the senson would indicate and therefore the warm wave of this disturbance will be of sauch less warmsth than the preceding warm wave and the cool wave following will be award down.

go away down.

This cool wave will bring killing frosts at many places along and north of latitude 38 and some frost, maybe of initude 38 and some frost, maybe not killing, will reach northern parts of the cotion belt. My frost prediction for August was a most important success. Where is the weather forecaster that would venture a prediction of frost in August? The long cool wave following August 18 was successfully forciold in these bulletins.

foretoid in these butterins.

Note the dates for that September frost wave. Pacific slope Sept. 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Knowing, when to expect these frosts will emble preparation. Tobacco and all tender plants that are exposed will suffer along and north of intrinds 25. latitude 85.

I am also expecting light worthern frosts from Sept. S to 12 and possibly these will be killing in some places. That cool wave will be caused by a form in the Carlibbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and those who may be at sea in that section should be on the look-out for heal weather. out for bad weather.

I am not expecting a very destruc-tive hurricane but all who are inter-sed in such events should keep their weather eye on the alert from Septem-ber 8 to 12. Venus, Saturu, Mercury and the moon will be in the constituery about that time to make trouble for about that time to make trouble for regetation on land and the skipper and

regetation on land and the skipper and royager who may be at res.

August, September and October are the hurricane months but hurricanes do not always occur. Weather bureau profuses have never discovered why hurricanes occur in those months, With a long record of those destructive storms before them they should be acte to see that the tropical hurricanes occur only whom contain planets are in centain nealthing. cests only when o

Mr. John H. Chess died at his bome on Monday. He had not been in the best of health for some months, but was able to attend to bis duties up to was about two weeks mys. He was a market gardener and was a man of staring character. He was widely known and was liked by all who know

Mr. Chase was a descendant of a long line of the Chase faulty. He took a deep interest in the workings of the Odd Fellows, having been a memthe Odd Fellows, having been a home-bet of the order for 35 years. He was a member of Oakland Lodge and of Aquideeck Eucampeneut of Newport-ide was a non of the late Levi and Mary P. Chase of Newport. He leaves a widow and two some: (leaves H. Chase and John Roewell Chase of New-port Two Northean and Two sisters

Chass and John Roswell Glasses Assistant. Two brothers and two sisters also services were held on Wedneeday and were conducted by Rev. E. A. Johnson, D. D., paster of the First Baptist church, Newport, A delegation from the Newport Old Fellows attended the funeral and sent a neutrone first bines. handsome floral piece.

Steamer Commonwealth met with a slight accident at Newport on Thursday evening, coming into the dock with considerable force. In maniourring for a new position a part of the steering gear was disabled and she went into the mud but was even pulled off and started for New York about two hours late.

The will of the late William B. Leeds has been third for probate in New York, disposing of property valned at more than \$10,000,000. The hundsome Newport estate, "Rough Point" and much other property is left to the widow,

A gomino band, and parkishe ph. Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at "Cakland Farmin this evening. Large touts have been erected on the lawn, where sup per will be served to about 200 guests. Two bands of music will be in alten-

The body of the late Oilver H. P. Beimout will be brought to Newport from Woodlawn Cometery on Mrs. listimout's arrival from Europe and insered in the Perry Circle in the Island Cometexy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Augustus Ward will spend the winter in Washington. Mr. Ward has a lucrative position

Mob Get After Wrong Man Springfield, Illa, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Karl Hallam has signed a statement that George Richardson is not the negro who assaulted her on the night of Aug. 14. A warrant is reported to have been sworn out for the arrest of another ne gro, Ralph Buston. It was the assault charge against Richardson, followed by his arrest and removal to Bloomingn. Ills., that precipitated the recent bloody race that.

The Groveland woolen mills of South Groveland, Mass., which hare been shut down for a month on account of the business depression, have resumed Until further notice they will run 41-4 days a week.

For Winter Residence.

Those now restding in Middletown and Forismouth, and who may desire winter res-idence in Newport, can obtain tenements or houses by applying to me. Can give houses both furnished and unfurnished.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

NEWPORT OFFICE,

Marriages.

Aug. St., 1818, Altre Mason, obleet child of the late William and Kose D. P. Groavenor, to Budley Bavis, son of Fellowes and Marie Antoinette Baker Bavis, by Rev. Dr. Poeter at Kmmanusel Church.

In Fail River, 38th July. Helen M. Bryer and Charles P. Cullen, both of this city.

In Havana, Cube, Aug. 20, 1804, at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Lieut. Wm. Everett Fairner, U. S. M. O., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Parker, of Craneton, to Mabel Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hennersheet, of Chicago. At house after Sept. I. Manmoillo, Cube.

Deaths.

In this city, Mit uit., John Sutlivan, aged In this city, 28th uit, John Suillvan, aged Typans.
In this city, 28th uit, at his residence, 13 West Extension street, Patrick McAuliffe. In this city, 28th uit, John Langhorne, son or Reginald and Phyllis Rucoks, aged 3 months.

or register.

In Portsmouth, Elst uit., at his residence, on West Main road, John H. Chase, in his on Weel Main road, John H. Chams, in his 74th year.
At Marraganesit Pier, 77th uit., Sadie Bryan, daughter of Benjamin B, and the late Mary Bowes, in her Sith year.
In Aubarn, 30th uit., Rev., Justus Aldrich, in his Tath year.
In Richmond, 30th uit., Haleey Perry Clarke, in his Sit year.



CURE

Ache they would be aircost perfective to those who suffer from this distressing compilain; but foremanely their goodness down inctend beer acid those who once try them will find there limit pills who able in so many wave that they will not be will ing to do without them. But after all sixth had ACHE

WHIRLY ALMANAC.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak Roofing. WHO DOES IT? BILL SHEPLEY,

SHOES

POR EVERY NEED, AT

T. Mumford Seabury COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

Improved Varieties

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Fernando Barker. USE

Diamond Hill BIRD

FREE FROM DUST. White and Clean INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT

MANUFACTURED BY **Newport Compressed Brick** <u>Co.</u>

Newport, R. I.

You Are Getting?

IF NOT, YOU WILL BE IF YOU USE OUR

LAKE ICE. Finest in the World.

Independent Ice and Cold Storage Co.,

SHERMAN'S WHARF TELEPHONE 1884



ACTOR'S AWFUL

Murders Wife and Dismembers Body

BONES FAIRLY STRIPPED

Placed With Skull In Furnace and Set on Fire

FLESH PACKED IN A TRUNK

Tragedy Revealed by Shrewd Work of a Nackman

Hoston, Sept. 4.- The most harrible and bruid crime comtellfed in Greater Boston where the Shoon (leafy fourther of four years ago, and much resembilling II in the detaile, was disclosed instalkhi by the discovery of the dismembered budy and affeed up strips of deals of Stric. Howevall Jordan, so actress, used filt rears, of Bomerville, in a trunk in a bounding house at 7 finns cock street, this city. Later the head and butter of the limbs were found in the farmer of the home of the women in Homerylle, while the scale and independent of the body were round in the kitchen nanké of the same home. Chester It. Jordan, aged 20 years, of Motoerville, an actor, made a full and complete conforder of the crime, se-

conflig to the police.

Jordan is a brother of Mrs. Jesse to
Livermore, wito of the well known stock and cutton speculator. His parente, Mr. atel Mrs. Phiness Jordan, and a slater, Mrs. Kendell, prominent in Somerville, social, circles, live in that city. Jordan is a large man, being the feet & inches tall and weighing 208

According to Jordan's confession be socklentally killed life wife Thereby night in a quarrel at their home and, becoming frightened at the consequences, cut up the hody and placed it in a trunk. He then planned to take the steamer linevard, which would have left according to schedule on Wedneeday night for New York, and throw the parts of the body overtoard. The fact that the Harvard was laid off, ow ing to an accident, disarranged, his plana and he was obliged to hire a hackman to take the trunk to a Boston boarding home to await a more favorable opportunity.

Hackman Was Suspicious

The discovery of the crime was due to the suspicious of the backman, George W. Collins, who had in mind-the numerous robberies which have taken place in and about Boston recently, and believing the trunk he was corrying about contained silverwore. notified the police yesterday afternoon. Collins reported that he had first

taken the trunk from the North station early in the day, it having come in from Somerville on a local train. It was first taken to the South station, where he left it. Later he was called upon by Jordan to carry the same trunk to Hancock street. Collins left Jordan and the trunk about 1 o'clock at No. 7. He then notified the police of station 3, which is nearby.

Jordan did not appear nervous or alarmed when commanded by Police Sergeant Crawley to open the trunk, but showed some delay, and it was not until after considerable argument on the part of the officer that he produced the key to the trank and inserted it in the lock. Teruing 1 threw up the cover of the trunk and then sank back on his knees, burying his face in his hands and sobbing.

A Horrible Disclosure

Sergeant Crowley; staggered back, arbant at the disclosure, for the open trunk disclosed a horrible mass hacked fiesh, a woman's torso filling the greater part of the trunk. while chopped up pieces of flesh from other parts of the body were studed into the corners. There was no clothing of any sort over the remains of the body.

Jordan submitted without profest to arrest. Giving his name and address he declared the body in the trunk was that of his wife and appeared perfecty willing to tell the officials thing concerning the case that they de-

For more than four hours last night Jerdan was closeted with the police offiinis of Boston and Somerville and time after time went over the borrible details oft one of the most brutal murders imaginable. While professing that he was in a daze when the crime was committed, by the clearness and conciseness of his tale it seemed ap-Farent that whatever preceded the retual killing the most careful plans were laid for the disposal of the body 124 the covering up of the crime.

Jordan's Story

Jordan stated that he was married September, 1991, to Mrs. Honoran Eddy, whose maiden name was 0 Reflly and whose home was in Som-He ald not know who his Tide's first husband was or what had come of him. The couple went on the rander the stage, Jordan taking the gart of a tramp and his wife that of a

Suree, in a shelish. Mrs. Jordan, acexiding to her bushessel, had taken to desing of inte unit, he claims, was allocating with other near and he be-Cime jenkone. Il was to a jenious quar Fil Tuesday night has that the trouble started which ended in he doubt of the

Jordan declared to the police that afher draceting his wife down stairs and Endler that the was dead be alread the

and to aleep .- When he awoke in the morning be went to the kitchen, where be footied him wife's body, desiried of clothing, tring on the steer. He earn be this but touch the budy, but cooked his new breshfast in the kilchen, cather it in the presence of the body of his dead wife. He then went to a nearly drill store and ordered an express teach in come to like home and take a frunk to be shipped to the South statles. The told the exent that there sould probwho are agent that there would probably be no one at the house, but that the door would be each and to watk he not get the trunk he is into these. He then went to a stationary which is but to be a stationary. white which he was soon to open, the these didnes for the ejective with V 11 Mounts, whom he had bred to work for him and completed of the store well noon. He then return it to lits home

A Mnichtfentif Liefe

Wednesday afternoon Jordon coety at about the healat work of distribute beiling life wife's hody. With a little lor Endfo, enzor and shears he ent of but the clearing and togethed placed them to self this the the known With the kalle, which he sharpened to a keen. same, which he sureposed in a seed attack-like cile, he catted off almost every particle of flight from the house of the logs and arms, while the forth were yel in the set tube. The scalp was also temoved from the skull and tida with the hair he placed to the littefan The bones of the Books with the skull, he took to the levenent and placed in the furnece firebox. He shuffed a fire in both store and fucbace, which, however, fulfed to conname the hones. The torse was then split open, the entralls taken out and placed to the store on top of the scalp Atel hale

The tarse and the chunks of flesh from the set tales were then packed into the frank, which was closed and locked trady for the expressment dorden then binded blinnell according to the confernion; in washing his wife's elether in the set tule and cleaning up the blood appotence which covered the minimis dans han minim

At the Bomerville Home

A search of the home at Bomerville revenied the skull and bones of the limbs in the furnece arebox and the scale, hair and entrails in the kitchen Two sein of false feeth were also in the farmers, one of the front up per teath being set with a diamond, after the custom of actresses. The elothing of the woman was located in a tub in the rellar. Marks of blood were also found in the set tube, where Jordan stated he placed the dismenibered parts when cutting up the body and where he washed the woman's clothes to free them from blood status.

For some weeks past "the Jordson," an they were known on the stage, bave heen appearing in their sketch of the tramp and the nurse at a moving picture theatre in this city.

SEVEN PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED

Sloop Capsized in the Waters of Penebscot Bay

Deer fale, Me., Sept. 2.-A tragic close was brought to a happy summer spent on this island resort off the Maine coast when seven prominent vacationists out of a party of ten were drowned by the capalzing of a thirty-five-foot sloop in Penobscot bay. The drowned:

Miss Alice Tairo and Miss Eleanor Tairo, Washington, sisters; Miss Evelyn Reliogg and Miss Lutie Kellogg, Baltimore, sisters: Miss Elizabeth G, Evuns, South Hadley, Mass.; Jason H. Hutch-ina Billerica, Mass.; Mrs. Lucy 8. Crawley, Philadelphia.

The saved are: Captain Haskell of

Deer Jale: Professor Edward Crawley of Philadelphia, husband of Mrs. Crawley; Henry B. Evans, Mt. Holyoke, brother of Mim Elizabeth Evens.

All of the victims were among the best known among the summer people here and were prominent in social and educational circles in their winter

Concert of Powers Punctured Paris, Sept. 3.—The action of Germany in breaking up the concert of the powers with regard to Morocco by notifying the signatories of the Airectras act that she considered the actual situation demanded the insmediate recognition of Mulai Hand, the usurping Sultan of Morocco, has fallen like a bombshell in Paris.

Eight Thousand Miners Idle Butte. Mont., Sept. 1.-Following the fatture of the coal mine operators and mine workers to reach an agreement, all of the coal mines in the state of Wyoming under the control of the Mineowners' association of Wyoming were closed down last night and will remain closed for an indefinite period.

About \$000 nien are affected. From Cinder Path to Vaudeville New York, Sept. 3 .- The withdrawal from amateur athletic ranks of John Hayes, winner of the Marathon race at the Olympic games in London recently, was announced in a letter written by Hayes resigning his membership in the American Athletic Union. Hayes has engaged to appear on the vaude-

Neviue Heads the Grand Army Toledo, Sept. 4.-Colonel Henry M. Nevius of Red Bank, N. J., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The election oc-Nerlus 454, former Governor Van Zant Af Minnesota 254, and L. T. Dickason of lilinois 90. The nomination of Nevius was piade unanimous.

Trio of Suspicious Characters

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 4.—Three Ital-mus, giving Buffalo as their bome, who were arrested by four Lynn police officers as suspicious characters, were held in \$2000 bonds for the grand jury for he ving bergiere' tools in their perpercise. The three note, upon being searched, were found to have plaining nearched, were found to have plaining authority and burgland looks.

THE VERDICT IN VERMONT.

Prosty Wins Over Burke by About Twenty-Eight Thousand

CLASY WARM LOCAL CONTESTS

Doningente Streeged in Medicing Mar publican Majority in Heat Housess Indepartments Longue Did Hot Make Great Showing . Probibitionists In Fourth Place, While the Subia ists Marie a Poor Fight.

White inver function, Vr. 20pt 2 --The Republicans defeated the Teams crain in the state election in about 28,000. Elentemat Governa Gratic H. Proudy, who led the former licket, received 41,332 votes, while James E. Barks of Burlington, his Democrable appeared, and 11,529 value, with 25 notall towns in salar, This towns in 1904 gave a Republican duroutly 1789. The volu for the other candidates for governor with the same lowns odst-

Quintry 8. Backus, Independence Lengte, 1609; E. M. Campbell, Problid-tion, 783; J. K. Dudler, Sectalist, 466. The next legislature will stute as following Memorie - flogadale store

Demograds, 13 house Republicans, 210: Democrate, 30: Independence Langue, 6

The total vote for the three adnor parties was gonsiderably insper than in previous years, left the gain was whally by the Independence League, the Piohibblion and Socialist vote falling off.

The plurally was the soutlest on a presidential year since 1552, when it was 17.956 and was followed by a Detacerate nutronal victory, but it was larger than in 1698 and allebity lass than in 1600. There was a failing off in four years of about 8 percent in the Republican vote, while the Democratic vole fell off about 2 percent. The Independence Lengue appeared for the firnt time.

An uniterally large number of local contents for members of the legislature, although bringing out a heavy vote and resulting in Democratic gains in the lower branch of the legislature, apparently had no bearing on the gu-

bernatorial fight.
The Republicans elected to congress David J. Foster of Burlington for another term and Frank Plumley of Northfield for the first time, and chose a majority of the atute legislature which will select a successor to the late Sensior RedSaid Proctor. The state ticket elected was as follows:/

Clovernor, George H. Prouty, New port; Henfenant governor, John A. Mead, Rutland; secretary of state, Guy W. Balley, Essex; tressurer, Edward H. Desvitt, Montpeller; auditor, Horace E. Graham, Craftsbury; attorney gen-eral, John G. Bargent, Ludlow.

In an untwinlig large number of local contexts the Democrats were as a rule auccenful. The Republican majority in the next house, therefore, will be considerably reduced. The volors were urged to support the Republican ticket by speakers of national Importance who stumped the state during the past two weeks, discussing issues which be heard in other parts of the country this fall. On the other hand, the Democrats fought the battle alone, James E. Burke of Burlington, known as the blacksmith mayor of that city, who headed the ticket, baving only local talent in his support. The Democrats were also anxious regarding the strength of the Independence League movement, but the returns from a majority of the cities and towns showed that comparatively few voters audported Quimby S. Backus of Brandon, who headed the new party ticket. The Prohibition party ran a close race with the Independence League, while the Socialisis were a poor fifth in the contest among the leaders.

Four Seamen. Suffocated

Boston, Sept. 2.—Succembing to the deadly fumes of burning pitch and eep down in the forepeak of the British bark Puritan as she lay at anchor in President Roads, four ses men were sufficieted and a fifth was partly overcome before he was rescued by shipmates. The dead are Harry D. Olsen, Carl Morsen, Peterson Backs and George Sunblade.

Awful Plunge to Death

Waterville, Me., Sept. 3.-In full view of 25,000 speciators, assembled on the Central Maine fair grounds here, Charles O. Jones of Hammondsport, N. Y., fell a distance of 500 feet to him Among the witnesses of the frightful plunge was Mrs. Jones and her child. The neronaut expired about an hour and a half after the accident.

Our Fleet at Melbourne

Methourne, Aug. 31 .- The formal entry of the Americans into Melbourne teck place today. Admiral Sperry and his staff landed at the St. Kilda where they were met by Prime Miniater Deakin, the premier of Victoria, Sir Thomas Kent, and the other members of the commonwealth and state minis-

No Bunking in Morgues

New York, Sept. 3.-To avoid further use of the city morgue as a sleeping place for homeless men and women, which was forced a week ago when the cool weather drave hundreds of poor persons to seek shelter. Comptroller Meta has given permission to use x number of unoccupied city buildings.

Debs After Uncle Joe

Bt. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4 .- Eugene V. Dobs, candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, spoke to 1000 people here from his "red special." He later left for Omain. Debs arraigned Speakor Cannon of the house of representatives in severe terms. He said Crames is worth \$6,000,000 today and he didn't have a delice when he entered congress.

SMOOT TO THE MESCUE

Trip to Moston Results in Release of Marman Denverte

Monton, Nept. 8.-- Unifed States Renafor Smoot of Ittak made a interfed telpto Howless printerday and for neveral hours was closeded with Inontgration. Countries willings and the loater of limitly after commissioners, heperling the existence in the case of the two score or those of Mountai consenses who were held up by orders from Washing ton ten daya ago, two of whem were orderior deported.

It is understood that, in addition to examining the exidence, Recent 1964 himself summoned as a witness telete the least and gave evidence under asth. A long conversation with Wash higher tank place over the telephone while the sensior was at the incoluenthan station, and stay wan latter twenty of the depathent Marmon converts were Asked as to ble fatthose to visiting

Boston, Smood declared that he had come to "final and what the hamily confe had been held for?" He then sald he had found out. "How Marineon that the Marineon

chuich pold the fater of the converts to this country is absoluted a face," finers and telepole our those who food thele faces, but the Meriant ebleck is such all not?

BAKER POISONING IS RECALLED

Fight Over Will of the Boston Clubman is Settled

Boston, Espe Abother amountleted by fight over the will of the late Watter R. Hiker, a well known clutacan who aled at polyadag at Bogota, M. J., Col. 27, 1997, was ended by the filling to the suprema court of an agreement by the parties construed as to a fluid decree which amount the will availabed to the probata court.

Buker's estate, if is extinated, summed to bearly adversed, of which ha willed \$5000 to like laintier, Edward F. linker of Boston, \$10,7881 to Mex. Usien B. Hurd of Bogolu, and of the realdes and third to Harrard university, and third to the children of his broates and the other third to Natalle Hard. the infant danghter of Yrank H. and Mrs. Helen B. Hurd. Nutalfe Burd died has morning and her parents inherited her share.

Edward V. Baker secured an inventgetton of the curse of life brother's death and had the lody removed, after it had been interred here, to New Jer-ney for an autopsy. Chemical analysis revealed that the young man died of polyoning, but there was no explence to lead to action on the part of the authori-Baker theo confested the will and appealed to the supreme, court when the probate court allowed the will. The case was to have come up for trial this fall.

Fred Bustin Murdered

Omaha, Sept. 3.—Dr. Frederick T. Russin, famous Yale athlete, the foremont surgion of Omaha and of the west, was shot and killed just before daylight as he attempted to enter his home. There are no clues to the murderer, and the case is one of the strangest that has ever come before the Omaka police force for investigation. Rustin was well known in medical circles throughout the entire country.

AFFLICTS FAMILY

For Six Months They Suffered Tor-tures — Patiches of Humor Became Raw — Could Hardly Sleep — Modical Treatment Did No Good but

TWO SETS OF CUTICURA **CURED THEM IN TEN DAYS**

"Last February my sister broke out with a humor which gradually appread to the rest of the family. I being the last to take it. It manifested itself in patches varying from the size of a pea to that of a silver dollar. The foints of our limbs were most affected. The purishers there the skin was tender soon became raw and irritated and we were able to sleep but little because the itching get so bad at night. My sister consulted a physician but he was unable to mame the disease and the treatment he prescribed did no good at all. As the warm weather came on we were tortured worse than ever, the irritated would bleed. In August, when it was at its worst, my sister was given a cake of Cuticura Boap. This she tried and it afforded so much relief that I bought the complete treatment, consisting of Cuticura Boap. Cuticura Ontiment, and Cuticura Fills. This we used according to directions and immediately the humor began to disappear. I them bought another net and the whole family were cured by these two, the blotches disappearing in ten days. After this we used the Cuticura Pills for ten days more to be sure that the humor had gone to stay. We have not been routed and since and we all think that if it had not been for the Cuticura Remedies we would have been suffering yet. [George W. Brown, 18 Linden St., Rockelland, Mass., Jan. 28, 1907.]

DISFIGURING Humors, Eczemas, and Itchings Cured by Cuticurs.

Curred by Cutters.

The agouizing liching and burning of the skin, as in exema; the frightful sculing, as in peoriesis; the loss of hair and orasting of scalp, as in realied head, all demand a remedy of extraordinery virtues to reaccessfully cope with them.
That Cuticura Boap, Cuticura Cintment, and Onticura Pills are such at an depreve by lectimonials of remarkable sures when all size has failed.

A Puls dis size Cup., feet throughing the

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With an ALCOHOL La must fill the lemp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the

WIR PLECIESCELY you tweet the play and term the When this is done you can de

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Newty Surnished seates with both up to Onlo. Index, St. vo. Reported States by the (West,

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If you have blurring vision, smarting our liftyper hand aches a great deal of the lambars if attended to at once by a some man. The pre-criptions that were on the state of the control of the lambar in the control of 118 SPRING STREET,

B.神 A. Mar-148 A. M.

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MELIKIN,

PUBLIC LAWS

CONTINUED PROM PAGE THREE. CONTINUED FROM FAOR THEES.

Control of the buyer, or by the buyer with the assess of the seller, the property in the goods thereupun passes to the buyer. Such assent may be expressed or implied, and may be given either before or after the appropriation is made.

(2) Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell, the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other builter (whether named by the buyer-or not) for the purpose of transmission to or holding

for the buyer, he is presumed to have unconditionally appropriated the goods to unconditionally appropriated the goods to the contract, except in the cases provided for in the next rule and in section 20. This presumption is applicable, atthough by the terms of the contract the buyer is to pay the price before receiving delivery of the goods, and the goods are marked with the words Collect on Delivery or their equivalents.

Rule 6.—If a contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods of the buyer, or at a particular place, or to pay the freight or cost of transportation to the buyer or to a particular place, the property does not pass until the goods have been delivered to the buyer or reached the place agreed upon.

Sec. 20.—IReservation of Right of Possession of Property when Goods are Ship-

have been univered to the base beached the place agreed upon.

Sec. 28.—[Reservation of Right of Possession or Property when Goods are Shipped.] (I.) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, or where goods are subsequently appropriated to the contract, the seller may, by the terms of the contract or appropriation, reserve the right of possession or property in the goods until certain conditions have been fulfilled. The right of possession or property may be thus reserved notwithstanding the delivery of the goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other ballee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer.

(2.) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the seller or of his agent, the seller of the seller or of the form of the bill of lading, the property would have passed to the seller property in the goods, the seller's property in the goods, the seller's property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract.

(2.) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, but possession of the bill of lading its goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, but possession of the bill of lading the property are deliverable to the order of the super or his agent, but possession of the bill of lading the goods are alpha to the possession of the bill of lading the goods are alpha to the possession of the bill of lading the goods are agent but the possession of the bill of lading the goods are alpha to the possession of the bill of lading the goods are alpha to the possession of the bill of lading the goods are alpha the goods are shipped and the goods are shipped and the goods are

seasion of the goods, as against the

Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading tothe buyer for the price and trunsmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the bill of exchange, the buyer is bound to return the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading if, he does not honor the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill of lading provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to the order of the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith, for value, the bill of lading, or goods from the buyer will obtain the peoperty in the goods, although the bill of exchange has not been honored, provided that such purchaser has received delivery of the bill of lading endorsed by the consignee named therein, or of the goods, without notice of the facts inaking the transfer wrongful.

Sec. 21.—(Sale by Auction.) In the case of a sale by auction: lots, each lot is the subject of a sale by auction.

(L) Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is the subject of

auction in lots, each lot is the subject of a separate contract of sale.

(2) A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, for in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made any hidder may retract his bid; and the auctioneer may withdraw the goods from sale unless the auction has been announced to be without reserve.

serve.

(i) A right to hid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

(ii) Where notice has not been given that, a sate by auction is aubject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid hisself or to employ or induce any person to bid at such sate on his behalf, c for the auctioneer to employ or inducent person to hid at such sate on behalf, of the seller or knowingly to take any bifront the seller or any person employed by him. Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.

Sec. 21.-[Risk of Loss.] Unless otherwise agreed, the goods roineln at the seller's risk until the groperty therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property therein is transferred to the buyr, the goods are at the buyer's risk whether delivery has been made or not,

whether delivery has been made or not, axcept that—

(a.) Where delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or to a bailee for the buyer, in pursuance of the confract and the property in the goods has been retained by the seller merely to seture performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, the goods are at the buyer's risk from the time of such delivery.

(b.) Where delivery has been delayed through the fault of either buyer of seller the goods are at the risk of the party in fault as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault.

Sec. 3.- |Sale by a Person not the Owner.] (1.) Subject to the provisions of this act, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof, and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell. (2) Nothing in this act, however, shall effect—

(a.) The provisions of any factor's acts recording acts, or any chactment en abling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the tru

owner thereof.

(b.) The validity of any contract to sell or safe under any special common-law or statulory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdic-tion.

Sec. 24.-(Sale by One Having a Voida

order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 24.—[Sale by One Having a Voidable Titte,] Where the seller of goods has a voidable title therein, but his title has not been avoided at the time of the sale, the buyer despites a good title to the goods, provided he buys them in good faith, for value, and without notice of the seller's defect of title.

Sec. 25.—[Sale by Selter in Possession of Goods Already Sold.] Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, the delivery or transfer by that person, or by an agent acting for him, of the goods or documents of title under any sale, pledge, or often disposition thereof, to any person receiving and paying value for the same in good faith and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as it the person making the delivery or transfer were expressly nuthorized by the owner of the goods to make the same. Sec. 25.—[Creditors Hights Against Sold Goods in Seller's Possession.] Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods. Possession be fraudulent in fact or is decues? Fraudulent in fact or is decues? Fraudulent in fact or is decues? In the sale as vold.

Sec. 27.—(Definition of Negotiable Document of Title.] A document of title in which it is stated that the goods referred to the order of any prison named in such document, is a negotiable document in the followed to the ender of any prison and the comments by Delivery? A negotiable document of title.

at thie. Negotiation of Negotiable Doc ments by Delivery ; A negotiable docu-

where by the terms of the docu-nat the carrier, warehouseman, or oth-tice feeding the same undertakes to the goods to the heave, or

is the carrier, warshouseman, or otherwise the lasting the name undertukes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorses of the document has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

Where by the terms of a negotiable document of title the goods are deliverable to bearer or where a negotiable document of title has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to hisself or to any other specified person, and in such case the document what thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorse.

Sec. 23.—[Negotiation of Negotiable Documents by Indorsement, A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are by the terms of the document deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer, or to a specified person. If indorsement on a specified person it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer, or to another specified person. Subsequent segotiation may be made in like manner.

Sec. 20.—(Negotiable Documents of Title

to benier, or to another specimes person. Subsequent segotlation may be made in like manner.

Sec. 20.—{Negotlable Documents of Title Marked "Not Negotlable."] If a document of title which contains an undertaking by a carrier, wazehouseman, or other bailee to deliver the goods to the bearer, to a specified person or order, or to the order of a specified person, or which contains words of like import, has placed upon it the words "not negotiable," "non-negotlable," or the like, such a document may nevertheless be negotiated by the holder and is a negotiable document of title which is act contained shall be construed as limiting or defining the effect upon the obligations of the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing a document of title of placing thereon the words "not negotlable" non-negotiable," or the like.

Sec. II.—[Transfer of Non-Negotlable Documents.] A document of title which is not in such form that it can be negotlated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purenaser or done. A non-negotlable document can not be negotlated and the indocument on additional right.

or donce. A non-negotiable document can not be repotiated and the indocesement of such a document gives the transferee no additional right.

Sec. 31.—(Who May Negotiate a Document.) A negotiable document of title may be negotiable document of title may be negotiable document for title may be negotiated to whom the possession or custody of the document has been entrusted by the owner. If, by the terms of the document undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of the person to whom the possession or oustody of the document has been entrusted, or it at the stime of such entrusting the document is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

Sec. 32.—[Rights of Person to Whom Document has Been Negotiated.] A person to whom a negotiable document of little has been duly negotiated acquires thereby.

(a.) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the document to him had ar had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the person to whose erder the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the document had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and (b.) The direct obligation of the baltee issuing the document, had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and (b.) The direct obligation of the baltee issuing the document as fully as if such baltee had contracted directly with him. Sec. 34.—[Rights of Person to Whom Document has hear transferred, but not negotiated, acchaires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods not person also acquires the right to notify the baltee who leaved the thocument of the transferred, but not negotiated acchaires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor, the title to the goods for him becoment of the transfer thereof, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of the goods for him

the trainfer thereof, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of such ballee to high possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document. Prior to the notification of such ballee by the transferor or transferee of a non-negotiable document of title, the title of the transferor to the woods und the restriction.

by the transferor or transferee of a nonnegotinble document of title, the title of
the transferee to the goods and the right
to acquire the obligation of such ballee
may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by
a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to such ballee by the transferor
or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent saie of the goods
by the transferor.

Sec. 55.—[Transfer of Negotiable Document without Indersement.] Where a negotiable document of title is transferred
for value by delivery, and the indersement of the transferor is essential for
negotiation, the transferor acquires a
right against the transferor to compet
him to inderse the document usless a
coarrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time whan
the indersement is actually made.

Bec. 36.—[Warrantles on Sale of Document.] A person who for value negotiates for transfers a document of title by
indersement or delivery, including one
who sasigns for value a claim secured by
a document of title, unless a contrary inbintion appears, warrants:
(a.) That theydocument is genuine.

Soution appears, warrants: (a.) That they document is genuine. (b.) That he has a logal right to negotiate or transfer it. (c.) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the document, and

(c.) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the document, and
(d.) That he has a right to transfer the fille to the goods and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose, whenever such warrantles would have been implied if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a document of title the goods rupresented thereby.

See 12—Lindoxeer and a Guerrator of

Sec. 31.—[Inderser not a Guarantor.] The indersement of a document of tigo-shall not make the inderser liable for any fullure on the part of the ballee who issued the document or previous indocs-ers thereof to fulfill their respective ob-ligations.

ligations. Sec. S.—[When Negotiation not Impaired by Fraud, Mistake, or Duress.] The wilddity of the negotiation of a negotiable document of tille is not impaired by the fact that the negotiation was a breach of dury on the root. fact that the negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the ewner of the document was induced by fraud, mistake, or diress to entrust the passession or custody thereof to such person. It the presson to whom the document was negotiated or a person to whom the document was negotiated or a person to whom the document was negotiated for a person to whom the deciment was nulsequently negotiated paid value therefor, without indice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake, or duress.

et paid value theretor, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake, or duress.

Sec. 20.—[Attachment or Levy upon Goods for Which a Negotiable Document has been issued.] If goods are delivered its a bullee by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the little to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would hant the owner and a negotiable document of title is issued for them they can not thereafter, while in the possession of such ballee, be attached by garnishment or otherwise or be levied upon under an execution unless the document be first surrendered to the ballee or its negotiation engained. The ballee or list negotiation engained. The ballee whall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the document is surrendered to him or impounded by the court.

Sec. 40.—[Creditor's Remedies i. Reach

impounded by the court.

See. 42.—[Creditor's Remedles 1. Reach Negotiable Documents.] A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable ducument of title shall be entitled to such adfrom courts of appropriate jurisdiction by injunction and otherwise in attaching such document or in satisfying the clatus by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which can not rendily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal princers. by ordinary legal process,

PART HE.
PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT. See, 4.—[Saller must Deliver and Buyer Accept Goods.] It is the shift of the abuyer to accept and pay for them, in accordance with the terms of the contract to see the sall of the last of the sall of the contract to see the sall of the contract to see the sall of the contract to sall or sall o

to sen or sair.

Sec. 42.—[Delivery and Payment are
Concurrent Conditions.] Unless otherwise
agreed, delivery of the goods and payof the price are concurrent conditions, that is to say, the metler must be

ready and wiffled to give possession of the goods to the buyer in exchange for the price, and the buyer must be ready and willing to pay the price in exchange for possession of the goods.

Sec. 8.—[Place. Time, and Manner of Delivery.] (1.) Whether it is for the buyer to take possession of the goods or for the seller to send them to the buyer, is a question depending in each case on the contract, express or implied, between the parties. Apart from any such contract, express or implied, or mange of trade to the contrary, the place of delivery is the seller's place of business, if he have one, and if not his residence; but in case of a contract to sell or a sale of specific goods, which to the knowledge of the parties when the contract or the sale was made were in some other place, then that place is the place of delivery.

(2) Where by a contract to sell or a sale the seller is bound to send the goods to the buyer, but no time for sending them is fixed, the seller is bound to send the goods to the buyer, but no time for sending them is fixed, the seller is bound to send them within newsonable time.

(3) Where lue goods at the time of sale are in the mossession of a third person,

them is fixed, the seller is bound to send them within remonable time.

(3) Where he goods at the time of sale are in the possession of a third person, the seller has not furfilled his obligation to deliver to the buyer unless and until such fifted person acknowledges to the buyer that he holds the goods on the buyer's behalf; but as against all others than the seller the buyer shall be regarded as having received delivery from the time when such third person first has notice of the sale. Nothing in this section, however, shall after the operation of the issue or transfer of any document of title to goods.

however, shall affect the operation of the issue or transfer of any document of title to goods!

(4.) Demand or lender of delivery may be treated as ineffectual unless made at a reasonable hour. What is a reasonable hour, what is a reasonable hour, what is a reasonable hour, is a question of fact.

(5.) Unless otherwise agreed, the expenses of and incidental to putting the goods into a deliverable state must be borne by the seller.

Sec. 44.—[Delivery of Wrong Quantity.]
(1.) Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods less than he contracted to sell, the buyer may reject them, but if the buyer accounts or retains the goods so delivered, knowing that, the seller is not going to perform the contract in time, the must pay for them at the contract rate. If, however, in buyer has used to disposed of the goods belivered before he knows that the seller is not going to perform his contract in full, the buyer shall not be liable for more than the fair value to him of the goods as received.

(2.) Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods larrer than he contracted to sell, the buyer may accept the goods included in the contract and to jet the proof of the goods included the must pay for them at the contract rate.

(3.) Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods he received to sell mixed.

at the contract rate.

(3.) Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods be contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the contract, the buyer may accept the goods which are in accordance with the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole.

(4.) The provisions of this section are subject to any usage of trade, special agreement, or course of dealing between the parties.

See & Enthaltering the section are subject to any usage of trade, special the parties.

subject to any usage of trade, special agreement, or course of dealing between the parties.

See & --[Delivery in Instalments.] (i.) Unless otherwise agreed, the buyer of goods to not bound to accept delivery thereof by instalments.

(2.) Where there is a contract to self-goods to be delivered by stated instalments, which are to be separately peld for, and the selfer makes defective delivered by the selfer of the selfer contract, or whether the breach is severable, giving rise to a claim for compensation, but not to a right to treat the whole contract as broken.

See & --[Delivery to a Carrier on Behalf of the Buyer,] (i.) Where, in pursuance of a contract to self or a sale, the goods to a carrier, whether named by the buyer or mot, for the purpose of transmissions to the buyer is deemed to be a delivery of the goods to the buyer, decrept in the cases provided for in section 15, rule 5, or unless a contrary intent appears.

(2.) Unless otherwise authorised by the buyer, the selfer must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as

buyer, the seller must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as with the carrier on cenair or the myer as may be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the goods and the other circum-stances of the case. If the seller omit to do so, and the goods are test or thamaged in course of transit, the buyer may decline to treat the delivery to the carrier as a delivery to himself, or may hold the seller

delivery to himself, or may hold the seller responsible in damages.

(3.) Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer under circumstances in which the seller knows or ought to know that it is usual to insure, the seller must give such notice to the buyer as may enable him to insure them during their transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such transit.

47.—[Right to Examine the Goods.] fee, the leading to handle the through (f.) Where goods are delivered to the buy-er, which he has not previously examined, he is not deemed to have accepted them.

he is not deemed to have accepted them unless and until he has had a reasonable opportunity of examining them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, when the belier tenders delivery of goods to the buyer, he is bound, on request, to afford the buyer a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

with the contract

certaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(3.) Where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller, in accordance with an order from or agreement with the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not be, delivered by the carrier to the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not terms are indicated by marking the goods with the words Collect on Delivery, or otherwise, the buyer is not entitled to examine the goods before payment of the price in the absence of agreement permitting such examination.

See. \$3.—{What Constitutes Acceptance.} The buyer is deemed to have accepted the goods when he intimates to the seller that he has accepted them, or when the goods any act in relation to them which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller, or when, after the lapse of a reasonable thou, he retains the goods without instimating to the seller that he has rejected them.

See. \$4.—{Acceptance does not Bar Action for Damages.} In the absence of examps and the complete acceptance the property of the contraction for Damages.}

timating to the seller that he has rejected them.

See, 48.—[Acceptance does not Bar Action for Damages.] In the absence of express or implied agreement of the parties, acceptance of the goods by the buyer shall not discharge the seller from itability in damages or other legal remedy for breach of any premise or warranty in the contract to sell or the sale. But, if, after acceptance of the goods, the buyer fall to give notice to the seller of the breach of any promise or warranty within a reasonable time after the buyer know, or ought to know, of such breach, the seller shall not be liable therefor.

See, 50.—[Juyer is not Bound to Return Goods Wrongly Delivered.] Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer and he refuses to accept them, having the right so to do, he is not bound to return them to the seller, but it is sufficient if he notifies the seller that he refuses to accept them.

See, 51.—[Iluyer's Liability for Failing See, 51.—[Iluyer's Liability for Failing.

federal fine notifies the selier, but it is sufficient if he notifies the selier that he refuses to accept them.

Soc. 51.—[Inyer's Liability for Failing to Accept Belivery.] When the selier is ready and willing to deliver the goods, and requests the buyer to take delivery, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time after such request take delivery of the goods, he is liable to the solier for any loss occasioned by his neglect or refusal to take delivery, and also for a reasonable charge for the care and custody of the goods. If the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery amounts to a repudiation or breach of the entire contract, the seller shall have the rights against the goods and on the vontract hereinafter provided in favor of the seller when the buyer is in default.

PART IV.
RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER
AGAINST THE GOODS.
Sec. 52—[Definition of Unpaid Seller.]
(1.) The seller of spools is deemed to be an unpaid seller within the meaning of this

act.

(a.) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.

(b.) When a Mill of exchange or other nagotishic instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has been broken by reason of the dishonor of the instru-ment, the insulvency of the buyer, or oth-revalse.

ment, the bandwarey of the buyer, or etherwise.

(2) In this part of this act the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of is-ling has been endorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself path, or is directly responsible for, the price, or any other person who is in the position of a setter.

Sec. 21.—(Noneclies of an Unpaid Seller.)
(2) Subject to the provisions of this act, notwithstudding that the property in the goods may have peased to the buyer, the unpaid seller of goods, or sight to retain them for the price while he is in possession of them.

(b) in case of the insolvency of the huyer, a right of stepping the goods in transitu after he has parted with the possession of them.

(c) A right of resule as limited by this sect.
(d.) A right to result the sale as limited by this not.

(2) Whis not.

Red by this sid.

(2.) Where the property in goods has not passed to the larger, the impad setter has, in addition to his gifter remedies, a right of withholding deliferry similar to and coextensive with his rights of lien and stopping "in transitin" where the property has passed to the larger.

UNDAID SELLEDIS' LIEN.
Sec. 51.—[When Right of Lien may be Exercised.] (1.) Subject to the provisions of this act, the unuell seller of goods who is in passession of them is entitled to retain passession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:

or tender of the price in the following cases, namely;

(a.) Where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit.

(b.) Where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired.

(c.) Where the buyer becomes insolvent.

(2.) The setter may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or batter for the buyer.

sion of the goods as agent or batics for the buyer.

See, 35.—[Lien after Part Delivery.]
Where an unpaid seller has made part de-livery of the goods, he may exercise his right of hen on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an intent to waive the lien or right of retention.

See, 58.—[When Lien is Lest.] (1.) The unpaid celler of goods loses his then there-en—

(a.) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other battee for the purpose of transmission to the huyer without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the prosecosion thereof.

(b.) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods.

(c) We walver thereof.

fully obtains possession of the goods.

(c.) By walver thereof.

(2.) The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lees his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods.

reason only that he has obtained Judgment or decree for the price of the goods.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

Sec. 57.—18-lier May Stop Goods on Buyer's insolvency.] Subject to the provisions of this act, when the buyer of goods is or becomes incolvent, the unpaid seller who has partied with the passession of the goods has the right of stopping them in transitu, that is to say, he may resume possession of the goods at any time while they are in transit, and he will then become entitled to the same rights in regard to the goods as he would have had if he had never parted with the possession.

Sec. 68.—[When Goods are in Transit, (1.) Goods are in transit within the meaning of section 57:

(a.) From the time when they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or other balker for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other balies continues in possession of them, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

(2.) Goods are no langer in transit within the meaning of section 57:

(a.) If the luyer, or his agent in that behalf, obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival of the goods before their arrival of the goods after arrival of the goods af

fore their arrival at the appointed destination;

(b.) If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier of other balles acknowledges to the buyer of his agent that he hulds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the huyer, or his agent, and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer;

(c.) If the carrier or other balles wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf.

(d.) If goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case, whether they are in the possession of the master as carrier, or Taggent of the buyer.

(d.) If purt delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf. The remainder of the goods may be stepped in transitu unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

Sec. 59.—[Ways of Exercising the Right

with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

Sec. 39.—[Ways of Exercising the Right to Stop.] (1.) The uppaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transitu either by obtaining actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other balles in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may prevent a delivery to the buyer.

(2.) When notice of stoppage in transitu is given by the seller to the carrier, or

(2.) When notice of stoppage in transitu is given by the seller to the carrier, or other ballee in possession of the goods, he must redeliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller. 'The expenses of such redelivery must be borne by the seller. If, however, a negotiable document of title representing the goods has been issued by the carrier or other ballee, he shall not be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to the seller unless such document is first surgendered for cancellation. rendered for cancellation RESALE BY THE SELLER.

rendered for cancellation.

RESALE BY THE SELLER.

Sec. 90.—[When and How Resale May be Made.] (I). Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the seller expressly reserves the right of resale in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time, an unpul seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu may resell the goods. He shall not thereafter be liable to the original buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale or for any profit made by such resale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) Where a resule is made, as authorized in this section, the buyer angulres a good title as against the original buyer.

(3) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of an intention to resell the goods be given by the seller to the original buyer. But where the right to resell is not based on the perishable nature of the goods or upon an express provision of the contract or the sale, the giving or failure to give such notice shall be relevant in my lesse involving the question

failure to give such notice shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the resule was

made.

(4.) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of the time and place of such resale should be given by the seller to the original buyer.

(5.) The seller is bound to exercise reasonable care and judgment in making a resale, and subject to this requirement may make a resale either by public or pri-

RESCISSION BY THE SELLER.

RESCISSION HY THE SELLER.

Sec. 61.—[When and How the Seller May Rescind the Sale.] (1.) An unpaid seller having a right of then or having stopped the goods in transitu, may rescind the transfer of title and resume the property in the goods, where he expressly reserved the right to do so in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price, an uncresonable time. The seller shall not thereafter be liable to the buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any, loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) The transfer of title shall not be held to have been reschaled by an unpaid

900 DROPS The Kind You Have ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Proporulus de la Similation de Producelle publicati Nati Car Samuela and Donale Bears the time the Sa Signature INFANTS/(BILLARS tess and Best Contains pel on Marabine per Museal. NOT NARCOTIC. Land Land Aperical Remody for Comits teat, Sour Street, District Heir Sone Stat NESS MALLOSS OF SCHOOL Par State Square & NEW YORK. Exact Copy of Witepper.

settler until he has manifested by notice to the huyer or by some other uvert act an intention to reschet. It is not necessary that such overt act should be communi-cated to the layer, but the giving or foil-ing to give notice to the huyer of the in-tention to reschid shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whyther tha huyer had been in default an unreasunable time before the right of reschesion was asserted.

time before the right of rescission was asserted.

See, standifficet of Sale of Goods Subject to Lien or Stoppage in Translin.] Subject to the provisions of this net, the unpaid reliefs right of lien or stoppage in translin is not affected by any sale, or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assected thereto.

may have made, indess the seller has assected thereto.

If, however, a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such document has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior of subsequent to the notification to the earlier or other ballee who issued such document, of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FISH SUPERSTITIONS.

Queer Old Time Nations, Some of Which Still Survive.

The one fish medicine of which mod-

ern science thoroughly approves is codliver oil, and this, though in far less

nauseous form than formerly, is swallowed fit tous every year.
In old days a much wider use was

made of fish as cures for various erits,

and some of these practices have sur-

rived to the present day. Some little

time ugo a boy died of epilepsy in a north Wales purish. The doctor, called

in too late, inquired if the deceased had been given any medicine. "Oh, yes,"

was the answer. "We caught a trout, drowned it is new milk and gave it to

Eels are supposed to possess all kinds of virtues. In the dark ages of medi-

cine a powder made of eels' liver was

considered an absolute specific for deafness and was also employed in cases of

ague or fever. A decection of eels' fat is still used by Dutch peasants as a

But the most valuable part of the sel,

according to popular superstition, is its skin. Many an old farmer wears a

belt of celskin as a preventive against

rheumatism, and some believe that a

garter made of the skin of this anake like fish worn next to the human skin as a preventive not only against rheu-

matism, but also against sprains or

Another cure for rheumalism, which

finds favor with sait water fishermen,

is a red herring. The herring below the

most plentiful of all the sea fish, a number of superstitions have attached

themselves to it. For luck through the

ensuing year one must be sure to cat

Fishermen believe that each shoul is

headed by a king herring, which is

more than double as large as any of its followers. They believe that when one

of the "kings" comes up in the net it should be thrown overboard; otherwise

the next day's fishing will be a failure.

The Inquisitive Woman.

blew out in a Broadway car, and that

car was hitched on as a trailer to the

one ahead. Presently a weman be-

"What would happen," she said, "If

the fuse were to blow out in that car

ahead? What would become of us? Would the car ahead of that be able to drag both of these cars?"
"I don't know," said the conductor.

"But don't worry. We won't have a chance to find out. A double necklent

of that kind has never happened to a car of mine yet, and it isn't likely to

Just then there came an explosion ahead, and both cars came to a stand-

the conductor. "That is all her fault.

This woukin't have happened if she

hadn't asked so many fool questions. She's a Jonah "-New York Times.

happen once in a hundred years.

still. The fuse had blown out.

"Confound that woman!"

Street car conductors regard inquisitive women passengers with superstitions dread. The other day a fuse

a herring on New Year's day.

-Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

gan to ask questions.

remedy for falling hair.

cimilar injuries.

Special Bargains! For the next 30 days we offer our entire

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Fall and Winter Woolens,

murising the best goods and styles to be and in foreign and domestic fabrics, at is well in foreign and domestic fabrics, at is well as the factor of the fa J. K. McLENNAN,

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For booklets on winter resorts and schedules of trains and rail. For bookiets on white the first supply to CHAB L LONGSDORF, N. E. F. A DO 380 Washington Street, Eoston.

Now Complete.

"He had an eye on the stage,"

"So he went there and got the hook," -Baltimore American.

The coal supply of the Philippines has been found to be much larger than was sufficiently and of a uniformly good character. It is stated that a large vein crosees the entire group of islands, and it has been clearly traced in one vicinity for twenty-five miles. By the awkwardness with which

some men make love, you would fancy they had learned how in a correspon-dence school.—Helen Rowland in the New York World.

The troublesome part of love and everything nice is that it always must end; but then that's the nice part of matrimony and everything troubleюще.

Patient-Doctor, what do you call this fever of mine? Doctor (looking at chuical thermometer)—Well, I'd call it a bargain—103 reduced to 98.—The Wasp.

The infant death rate of the fachionable and of London is 11 per cent, while that of the East End is 33 per

No bird can fly backward without turning; the dragon fly, however, can do this, and can outstrip the swallow

iu speed. A suit of clothes which will float the

er in case of accident at sea has patented by a Norwegian inventor. Some of us never recognise love, un-til we see the tail of her garment dis-appearing round the corner; and then we are too bewildered to call her back.

The British Museum contains books written on oyater shells, bricks, tiles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, sheepskin and palm leaves.

Housework and marketing is part of the education of a Belgian girl. She is taught these subjects in the public

r Proposed schemes to irrigate the Desert of Sahara are said to be im-practicable because of the great depth of the over-laying deposit of sand.

There is no excuse for profamity, of

course, and a good many men use it freely without altempting to find an access for it.

GUARDING OUR MONEY

How the Treasury Vaults at Washington Are Protected.

MATCHERS DAY AND NIGHT.

Always on Outy and Always Propered to Shoot to Kill-Never Has a Dollar Been Taken From Them by Force-One Daring Scheme.

Not a dollar has ever been taken from the United States treasury by

Perhaps the nearest approach to look ing the vaults of the treasury was the time Martin Broadfoot had his plans about perfected. This was back in the eightfes, and the plan was to get luto the building by means of the great sewer which runs under and near the treasury and is known as the Fifteenth street sewar and which grows larger as it enters the Potoning about threeconsters of a mile from the White

Browlfoot's plan; as developed after als arrest, was to get into the building, crack the sufer and place the motory in large rubber bugs and float their down the sewer to the Potonac, where this palls would be to walting. These bags were found in his room when he was attested, and secret service men and often seen him walking along the shores of the Potonine near where the big sewer empties. This sower is about aine feet in diameter where it eastly make his way up the sewer through a stream of water which ander normal conditions is only about twelve inches deep. By entering the tunnel or sewer at the river the lourney to the treasury could be made by keeping a sharp lookout. When the man or men in the newer reached the Fifteenth street sewer nothing would separate them from the gold cold and builton except about eighteen feet of earth and inot too secure stone wall. It was Broadfoot's scheme to dig his through this obstruction and to let the earth heat or wash down the sewer. It would not have taken one man more thun two weeks, working only at night, to have made an opening large enough for a man to crawl through. Of course Broadfoot knew the exact location of the vaults, and when he once reached them he would have had no trouble in getting the gold coin and bullion. It was evidently his purpose to fill the rubber bags with the precious stuff and float them down the sewer to the river, where they would be looked after by his confedrates. This was the only really well iski plot ever made to loot the tressary, and just why Broadfoot was never given a trial has never been known to the public. He was an intel lizent man, and suspicion was first aroused against him by his frequent visits to the money rooms and vanits and by the questions he asked watchmen and messengers as to the hours of duty, when the time locks closed and what time they opened, and all such questions. That he could have successfully carried out his plans so far as getting into the building and the vaults are concerned there is no question, for men have been in the sewer and conduits who say that it would have been easy work. The most difficult part of the job would have teen in getting away with the money and buillion, for it would have required

would have been easy to recover it. It is the opinion of the secret service men that many celebrated cracksmen have from time to time contemplated the conversion of a few million treas ary notes to their own use, but after areful study they have decided that he undertaking was too colorest is tharacter. Secretary Folger when he issumed his duties was not slow in isolding that the treasury was not and safely guarded. There 725 not an electric alarm in the buildag, the watchmen were isolated and lad no facilities for calling help, and the safes were of the old time lock and ET sort, scattered almost all over the is bulkling. The secretary went to work to bring about a proper condition × affairs. He had the watch system completely changed and reorganized, lutting them under the strictest disci-Elaborate and extensive alarm Utions were installed. The old safes were replaced by modern steel affairs with time locks and intricate complina-Za. The gold and silver vaults were itted with steel casings and time tes being distributed among various Edals, so that the vaults could be Fened only with the concerted action E all of them, and then only at the kacke of the bour for which the time icks had been set. But without a pertet system of watchmen to guard the ities the treasury could be easily robbel for the most perfect safe ever the is not proof against the profes-

hard work to secure it and get away.

About the only chance would have

teen to bury it somewhere in Virginia,

for if it had been placed on; boats it

The watch force of the treasury is refectly organized, and the least in-"Great The men seem to realize the 183 vy responsibilities resting upon and they are careful almost to a 22L The watch is divided into three Liefs, the tour of duty lasting for thours. However, the watch does i Enticipate an attack by robbers, they are prepared for any emergenand they will not be caught nap-I should one ever be made either at hard or by day. Each watchman is a walking arsenal, and the inrections are to shoot, and shoot to Angeles Times.

Ebb Tide. Esiber (eminent stockbroker)-With the flow the sea rises, my boy; with e ebb it falle.

Son (a chip of the old block)-Then ald be the time to buy, wealdn't it,

What comes with the wind will go vits the rain,—Irish Provers.

SERVANTS' SIGN LANGUAGE.

Popullarities of Employers and Tourlate Noted by Marks.

Berrants and botel porters in many cities of flurope have a sign houstage. as complete as that d the Amelian

"It be mot generally known," sail a courter. "that servants are in the labit of glying useful tips to their succeswere and to the man who delivers the proceives and ment by marks on the buck outrance. In most of the $bb\bar{z}$ Paris Bats and apartments, sold as Americans like to take for the general the back door is literally covered with lariety perceptible aligna wid a nobody but the initiated can understand.

freshty engaged domestic knows exactly what to expect, whether his mosters are easy or last to please, whether it is 'monsteur' or 'madame' who is hard to get along with. Other signs tell whether the food is good or bud, whether the work is difficult or

The boy from the grocet's or the baker's or the batcher's will also be informed whether be can expect a big

The system is even more developed guioug hold servants. A family arrise for from Inde, after loving refored to giro what some Hallan parter considered a sufficient tip, will have the fact advertised in every hotel by visits in Switzerland or France. A little mark on the trank by all that is needed."--Plaindelphia Ledger.

AMERICAN FRENCH.

The Struggles of a New Yorker in a Paris Restaurant,

Hé gazed complacently at the gay labels on his trunks. "Fining how you bear in Parls"-so to confinsed bis reminiscences of travel-"our thin American accent struggling with the sonorous French tongue. You hear queer mistakes, too-uo end of 'en, The queerest I came scross was made

by a New York man, "This tourist at the Chatham wanted to say, 'I am hingry? He should have said, 'I'al falm? Then the waller would have brought him a meal at once. What he did say was:

"Te suis fament, garcon." He said there, 'I'm famous, walter.' And the walter, impressed, bowed and unified. 'Congretulations, sir.'

"No food came. He must have made an error, so he tried again:

'Garcon, J'al une femme.' That meant he had a wife. The watter said he was sure the was a winner.

"Hather fed now, he took a third

"I'de suis femme.' This time the New Yorker said he was a woman. 'And madam dresses in this way for comfort's sake? the waiter inquired, with a gallant amile.-- New York Press.

"Chuck It. Duke!"

While the Duke of Connaught was in Cairo be went for a stroll one morning, and on his way back to his quarters he came thee to face with an old Englishman wearing the ribbon of the Indian mutiny on his breast. The duke stopped and spoke to the man about his milliary service for some little time. Presently the man said. not knowing, of course, to whom he was speaking, "Are you in the army yourself, then, sir?" The duke smiled and admitted that he was. "Getting on all right?" was the next question. The duke smiled again and said that he had not very much to grumble at, on the whole, though perhaps he was not doing quite so well as he could wish. "No, and you never will, my boy," was the surprising retort of the "What you want in the army, today is either brains or a tremendous amount of influence behind you. You may take my tip, old chap, and chuck it!"—London T. P. O.

Fencing With Umbrellas

Recently a French publication printed a picture of some American girls fencing with umbrellas and stated that they were trying to acquire thus the necessary skill and assurance to parry, with a simple gesture, an attack of

Apaches. born in America; that for several years in France a noted fencing mistress, Mme. Guillemot at the same time that she taught fencing with the sword for hygicule reasons and for personal de-fense, also taught her pupils to "play"

with the umbrella.

The article finishes by saying that it is certainly "piquant" that this modern application of an ancient sport was taught by a Parisienne long before America claimed the original idea.

Spirit of the Ones Life

The great charm of scenery and the country life is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. This has prevailed through all English literature from Chaucer to Wordsworth and down to our own times. It has cast its spell over almost all of our Canadian poets. who have wooed nature in her most secret haunts and studied her minutest caprices.-Montreal Witness.

Sized Him Up.

Briggs-I have made a will leaving my brain to the hospital and just got an acknowledgment from the authori ties. Griggs-Were they pleased? Briggs-They wrote that every little helps.-Illustrated Bits.

It Paid. A little boy of five years, playing with his sister one day, leaned too far out of the second story window, lost his balance and fell into the yard below. Very miraculously be escaped being injured, and his parents and friends were so delighted that they

gave him quite a number of pennies

nickels and dimes. The next day, after he recovered from the shock of the fall, he was counting his money and on seeing his little sister enter the room exclaimed: "Gee, Gladys, look at all the money I got for falling out of the window! Why don't you try it? - Delineston.



Gray of Delaware

Well Known Jurist, Who Does Not Consider Himself a Presidential Candidate, is a Foe of All Radicalism-Quiet and Dignified, but a Man With Dramatio Force When the Occasion Requires It.

BY JAMES A. LIMENTON. UDGE GEORGE CHAY of Dela-

coography so fee. For a long time be away. censt or the Rocky mountains. Of late silnet and know a leader. Hencely sears he has been utterly filled to the had a half dozen sentences been booms. cents he has been utterly billed to the sourl to North Carollia and since the war line refused to look at New Enghand. With such a narrow vision sud pighended character it is hardly probalde that he will know that there is such a state as Delaware. Yet be might shy his bolts at much worse places, and, in the language of Tom Reed, he "probably will."

Judge Gray would make a creditable leader for the conservatives. He is the days the Democrats had been intking bear ideal of the safe and same, against the measure, the Republicans Throughout his entire life he but rought midicalism is every form. Of an old family, educated in the best schools, correct in his life, intellectual, forcible in debate and with a conspicu ous and honorable, record, he is a typical statesman of the nuclent school, an eighteenth century character in a twentieth contury environment.

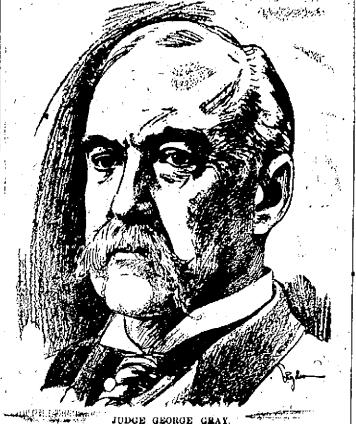
The good old times—all times, when old, are good.

How we do sigh for the virtues of

1880, when Gray was attorney general of Delaware and delegate to the Demware lushes that there is nothe occalle national convention. For three lng in his presidential candidacy, days the warring Democrats at Cincinand in this most Democrats west until had been in a bestima soldon of the Alleghenics will agree with blut, equaled in convention bistory. The The political love that hurls prest roll of states was being called for the deathd lightning may yet discover that nomination of a candidate for the pres-Belaware is on the map, though he idency. Speeches were being delivered has shown a lamentable ignorance of that were heard scarcely four seals "Deinware!" shouled the clerk north see nothing but Virginia; then he in an attempt to make bimself hereight Olio in the brath and may be suff above the laibet. A tall, athlette form tering from that obsession even at this arose and shouldered his way toward hour. He never could see the Pacific the platform. Even made have its interest with the mark known a health sentrety. campy haif of the country from Mis- cd out by the new orator to his speech mondanting Thomas E. Bayard than the half began to grow quiet. The attention was soon anaeyeded by outlier slasia, and from that hour Gray, the young tawyer of Wilming-ton, was a marked tone.

The other incident was critical not only in the life of Gray, but in that of the country. It was in the fluit hours of the debate on the force bill. For

refusing to answer or even to remain in the chamber. When the day for a vote finally arrived, it was generally conceded that the bill would pass. Just an the vote on final passage was about to be ordered Seanter Gray began a three day speech against the measure that gave time for marshalling the opposition, compelled Republican attention and beloed in getting enough Bepublican senators to vots with the Doumerses to kill the bill. Gray is



former days! Fifty years from now our children and their children will probably pine for our virtues or imagined virtues. If they knew the present as we know it- But never mind. Possibly they will be right and we wrong. We are too close to these days to note trospect may see and understand we overlooked.

Judge Gray is of the old school of Democrats to which belonged the Bayards, the Tildens and the Clevelands. His courtly manners, his kindly and dignified humor and his rigid ende of honor are characteristic of a yet earlier day. But his industry, his keen sense of justice, his Americanism, his grasp of fundamentals and his ability to apply them to present

day problems-these belong to all time At present there are so many kinds of Democrats that they cannot be referred to as a school, but as a univer-Yet the opposition has no occasion to fly on the fence and emulate the roosler. There are also several kinds of Republicans:

Roosevellists, stand patters, old guard are they. But Republicans all on election day.

If Democrats had shown the same might have been different.

ver of a regret? We have enough to be is about the most useless, negative and idiotic thing in the world. What i the good of being a slave to the past? Why not forget it and play the busy bee with the flower of today? We are now lighting the campaign of 1908.

A Marked Man.

George Gray of Delaware, fourtee vers United States senator, four years United States circuit judge, one of the commissioners that signed the Spanish 'American peace treaty, peace delegate

to The Hagne, president of the anthracits cosi strike commission, old fash ioned Democrat and able citizen gen scally, is the most conspicuous figure in his state, not excepting "Gas" Adks, and second to Grover Cleveland is easily the leader of the conservative est est inde party. Descrite inte outei and dignified demonstr, he is a man not without demonstic force, or in wit-nessed by two notable incidents in his The first of these enterpol in

generally credited with the death of that obnoxious act, a fact for which the south has never ceased to be grateful.

In, the senate Gray was generally credited with being the spokesman of President Cleveland. Gorman was the their excellencies. Our children in re- Democratic leader, but Gorman and ter and training to work together. Gray, on the other hand, was in thorough accord with the president both in character and policy and, moreover, was one of the ablest debaters in tho body,

Confidant of Three Presidents.

It is one of the anomalies of politics that Gray has had the full confidence of three presidents as diverse in general makeup and ideas as Grover Cleveland, William McKiuley and The where Roosevelt. It is a significant comment on the character of the man that, although a Democrat, he has recelved prominent appointments from two Republican chief executives. Sinco he entered the domain of national nellties Judge Gray has been in conspicuous disagreement with but one president, and that was Benjamin Harrison, who tried to compel the passage of tendency, the history of the country like force bill. It is probable that the Delaware jurist is not in the most But what is the use of raiding the hearty accord with some of the Roosepolitical cemetery to dig up the cada- velt policies, but there has been such a volume of both applause and dissent sorry for without that. Besides, regret that if Gray has lifted his voice It has been lost in the noise. It is one thing to queit a turnit in a convention and guite another to do it in the United States. When Wall street is veiling on one side and the people on the other, It takes a pretty big man to be heard

above the roar, Judge Gray is neither so old nor so frisky as Uncle Joe Cannon; he is not so elequent as Bryan; he is not so globular as Taft, and he is not so full of whiskers and conscious rectifude as Hughes. He never saved waitresses and drank buttermilk, like Fairbanks; be never ran political machines, like Cortelyou; he never defied the lightnings of Boosevelt, like Foraker, and he never walked all over the ralifords. Mke Hoke Smith and La Pollette. Net ther has he conducted three cont fare ides, like Tom Johnson, nor re-CFBO versed brutal Republican majorities. es to just, like Joe Folk, nor did things to the tructs, like Philander Knes and Indian Harmes. Possibly It is for

these reasons that he does not recard nuself seriously as a presidential casdklate. Yet he did help to settle a momentous labor strike, and he did nonder nervice to industrial and international peace. Moreover, he killed the force bill, an before mentioned eliterally laked it to death. These deeds enlitic him to respectful consideration.

The man who does like work with an little nobe as possible; whose copidant contern is not to get into the limitight and exalt himself; who is willing sinply, quietly and honestly to shaul for the truth he rees, despite its offects on his own fortunes, and with whom character counts for more than place fame, is still, as he has ever leen, the salt of the earth. This does not mean that he is to possess even a semblance of the spirit of the reactionary or site tocrat. The true man, who sees whole and is public spirited, will be neither It only means that he is not to be no applause hunter, a welf advertiser and self seeker. The world, and Amerles expecially, needs genuine men-

The peager of this age should be that of the posts

God give as MEH

Every forward step of the rare has been led by crome man who was big enough to forget filmself and his petty infereda and prejudices and who wa≇ clear sighted epough to ree the truth of a glaga shuadoa - Bach men sg moved not by desire for place, but by love of God and man, by spiritual figpulse, if you please. That is the rort of divinely to I header this matter what right now, transide of any que dear of party or of this interest or that interest, we need a chief who is not think-ing so much of the galleries or of waving a class as he is of keeping true to libs own soul and the soul of things. That characterization may not fit theorge Gray or any other conditions in the field. Possibly it does not not least wholly. It requires a really big man to meet the requirements. But that does not change the fact that America nceds such a man, and needs blin In the year 1908.

Man of Sterling Character.

However for Judge Gray may be from this ideal, he at least has shown enough sterling character to make the American public measure and weigh him while choosing its next chief magistrate. There is every indication that the voters are going to scrutinize candidates this year a little more closely than ever before. They owe it to themselves and to the future that they do this. If the parties are not moved by the same spirit in making their nominations, they are booked for some surprince. The presidency of the United States is a big office, the most impor-tant on this planet. The people are entitled to a big man for the place, not simply big in words and in popular poses, but big in outlook, big in loyalty to truth and big in soul.

In this year of our Lord every American voter owes it to blinself and to his country to attend the primaries and to help in choosing the numinees, then of scrutinizing the tickets still more closely before deciding on the choice in No vember. It is for the purpose of as-sisting in the study of the eligible list of candidates that articles such as this are written, and it is with the same object in view that they should be

Admired by Men of Affairs.

Judge Gray has shown himself worthy of this sort of study. He is one of the few men that have gained a large support among both capitalists and workingmen. His character and record have long won him admiration among men of affairs. His conduct of the cont strike commission gained blin

support from the laborers. Judge Gray's opponents charge that be is a reactionary; that he is the can-didate of special interests. This is one of the matters that must be scruti nized. Opposed to every kind of radicalism he certainly is. This with him is both a matter of conviction and temperament. On the other hand, no one can charge him with favoritism to special interests in the coal strike decisions. He afterward acted as arbitrator in an Alabama strike where the mine owners even charged him with leaning toward the men.

of the Gold Democrats in 1896. Possibly that is the reason he is still polit-

ically on earth. Personally the Delaware candidate is tall and of distinguished appearance. He is a prodigious worker even at his advanced age of sixty-eight. He has a quiet humor and enjoys a good story.

Despite the fact that he does not look upon himself as a nossible nomince, Delaware has declared for him, and he has a large following in Penn srivania and throughout the east. This, with the friendship felt for him in the south, his wide fame as a jurist, a labor arbitrator and an advocate of peace, makes him distinctly a providenthat possibility whether he will or not.

Exceptional.

"Is be really a good vicilat?"
"Yes, and an exceedingly remarkable bhe."

"In what respect?"

"Ills instrument is not a genuine Stradivarius." "- Philadelphia Press.

"My wife," said the first clubman, "always mixes me a cocktall when I go home feeling frazzled."

"You're in luck," declared the sec-ond clubman. "The best I get is a chin fizz."-St. Louis Republic,

Mas.Winstow's Southing Syang has used by millions of mothers for their chi Maa.WINILOW'S SOOTHING NYMUE has been used by millions of mothers for their children while testhing. If disturbed at alight and broken of your rest by a sick child as firring and crying with pain of Catting Treath send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winalow's Southing Hyrup" for Children Testhing. It will rolleve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon II, mothers, here is no mislakes about it. It cares Distribos, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Windle Colle, softens the Gung, reduced Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup' for children testhing is pleasant to the laste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and less temale physicians and nurse in the United States. Price twenty-five conic a bottle. Sold by all draggiest throughout the world. Season and sack for "Mrs. Winslow" Sootmurs Extrap. Generalised under the Food and Drugs Act, Jame Sth., 1906. Serial number 1885.

Cart Atta

CLEANING A CLOCK

It Is Not Yory Difficult, Asserting to These Directions

It is very simple to clean a ctock, which may sound eather about. For an amateur it is not always necessary take the clock to pleces, little care and patience and utiling some benzine, a cienn white rag, a sable britsh and some oil a clock can be eleaned and put in first class runnling order. The benzine should be clean and free from oil. You can test bengine by putting a little on the tack of the hand. If it is good, it will dry off, leaving the hand quite clean, but if any grease remains on the hazel it is

The oil should be of the very best that can be procured. Vegetable offs should never be used. Clock off can be produced from your dragglet or jeweler. All loose dirt should be removed from

the works by Llowing with believe of a fan or dusting with a dry brush. In the latter case great care should be exeretail not to infore any of the parts, Ino Contain to the bassing and Gran the uptodies and sphotic usies and this term of the escapement wheel. After washing a part who the brook to tow my and time in the beaches. This should be repeated frequently notil to more distile seen

When the clock has dried oil the spindie hobs carefully. This may be done with a toothylek or a affect of wood out to a fine point. Oil the tooth of the scapement which elightly, using a fitebrush-Popular Mechanica.

LOWESTOFT CHINA

Story of a Factory Whose Products Are Now Highly Prized,

At the end of the North parale, Lowestoft, is the Warren House, a place of great interest to commissions of china. It was here, in the eightearth century, that a discovery of fine clay was made which eventually led to Lowestoft manufacturing the china which is now so hare that It is ∎lmost priceless.

Initial experiments made by Hewlin Luson, Esq., of Gunion Park, near Lowestoff, with some the clay discovered accidentally on his extate resulted in complete success and ultimately led to the opening of a factory at Lowestoft in 1756 for the manufacture of fine earthenware and porcelain "noft

In 1775 a finely glazed and decorated "hard paste" was introduced, the efsciency and beauty of which betokened a brilliant success for the proprietors. Contemporary evidence indisputably abows that from 1770 to 1890 the Lowestoft works were at the sculth of their fame. Owing, however, to the enormous expenses and difficulty incurred in procuring china clay from Cornwall and elsewhere (after the original clay, was exhausted) and the rapidly increasing competition of other makers its prosperity waned, the collapse came, and the works were closed in 1803.—London Globe.

Cierical Clothes in New York. "Today I encountered a whim of New York tailors that astonished me," said a western elergyman. "I ordered sald a western elergyman. s sult of clothes from a man who re fused to work for me.

"'What's the reason you folks are passing me along to another tailor? 'Do I look hard to fif? Are you afraid you won't get your money?

"The tailor explained that neither of my guesses was correct. He declined to make my clothes simply because I am a clergyman and require a clerical cut. He let me down easily by stating further that he never undertook to make ecclesiastical garments, that very few of the lay tallors in New-York do, undertake them. They do not have enough of that kind of work to keep them constantly informed on the requirements of the different religious orders. A mistake would be embarrassing to the clergymen and to the tailor, so they hand all such customers over to tailors who make a specialty of such work."-New York

When Sleep Was Trumps

university, who usually turned night into day, used to appear at morning chapel with remarkable regularity and were pointed out as an example by the authorities. An alteration was made in the time, chapel not beginning until thirty minutes later, and the dean was astounded to see that none of these men, so regular before, was present. He sent for them and saked the read

Well, sir, and one, "it's like this: When chapel was at half past 7 we could just manage it, but we can't keep awake till 8, o'clock,"-Harper's Weekly.

On Ica.

"Yes," said Alkali Ike, "a comple o' cow punchers indulged in a very pretty selentific scrap down at Bad Bucko's yesterday."

"It's wonderful how cool those fellows keep under the circumstances," remarked the eastern tourist

"Yans; they certainly have to be kept cool, stranger. I believe, for some reason or other, their functals ain't to be for a couple of days yet."- Philadelphia Press.

Certainly Would.

City Man (to villager) -- Wouldn't it open your eyes to look neross at that lot there and see one of our city skyscrapers covering it? Village Man-Waal, I guess I would, sechn' as I've got twenty head o' cattle grazin' there, —Bohemian.

One cannot talk constantly without saying foolish things.-Chicago Record Heraid.

Her Goodness,

Bridey—My wife is a very good cook, Wise—Get out! Her mother told me she was just taking her drat lessons when you married her. Bridey—Ex-actly. She was good enough not to confinue her issues on ma.—Philadai-

phia Press. By the streets of "by and by" ene entires at the house of "series."-- One

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Estarios de Gascología)

Motes and Queries.

In smaling mailer to this department the eliewing rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Hemes and dates must be clearly writeties. I the full name and address of the writer must be given. I hake all queries as the full came and address of the writer must be given. I hake all queries as the state of the paper only. S. In answering emeries always give the date of the paper, the manker of the query and the signature. S. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Mirect all communications to Mirect all communications to Mirect all communications to Mirect all communications.

Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, E. I.

BATGEDAY, BEFTERBER 5, 1986.

6457. HOPKINS—I desire to obtain the dates of birth of the following children of Capt. Christopher and Barah (Jepekes) Hopkins, of Providence, R. I. Capt. Christopher was son of Col. William and Barah Cook who married in 1750, Barah, daughter, of Judge Daniel and Joanna (Scott) Cook. Col. William Cook's widow married 2d Ambrose Page.

Daniel, b.——, d. May 12, 1815, age 65.

Johns, b. --, d. Nov. 21, 1823, age

88. Bally, b. — d. about 1792.
Christopher, b. — d. — William, b. — d. — .
Rufes, b. — d. — .
Any information relating to the above will be gladly received.—H. C.

6458. Bowen-Can anyone give the names of the papers of Earl P. and Julis A. Bowen, of Bristol, R. I., whose son Earl P. married in 1854, Elizabeth, dan of Capt. Edward A. and Eliza-tisth Hopkins, of Norwich, Conn.—H.

6450, PAINE-Elizabeth Paine, a daughter of John Paine, of James-town, R. I., was born about 1718. She was one of five daughters. The mar-ried Joseph Hammond. Jr. Can any one give me the date of her mar-riage and death?—P. H. H.

6480. THEAT—Matthias Treat, of Hartford, Conn., married Dorothy Bidwell, daughter of Daniel Bidwell, of Hartford, about 1730. His wife. Dorothy, died in December, 1737, aged about 85 years. I wish to obtain the date of this death.—H. O. R.

6461. PORTER—Cau any one give the maiden name of the wife of John-Porter, one of the first settlers of Wisdoor, Conn. Her first name was Rose. She was buried May 12, 1648.— H. C. R.

6482. Cass—John Case, of Simbory Conn., married Sarah, daughter of William Spencer, of Hartford, Conn., about 1657. He died Feb. 21, 1708-4. His widow died July 25, 1728, aged 90 years. He was, at one time, a member of the General Court of Connecticut, and beld many other important offices. Is anything known of his ancestors? Has any genealogical record of his family been compiled?—H. C. R.

6468. PAUL, or PAULL—Information solicited concerning: (1.) Birthplace and parentage of William Paul,
who left Gravesond, England, June 10,
1836, aged 20, is ship True Love, de
London, for Bermudas. He settled at
Tannton, Mass., 1637. (2.) Descendants of Zebulen Paull, born Dighton,
Mass., 1754, son of William Paul and
Hannah Phillips. He was administrator at Dighton in 1796, for brother
fieth Paull, who left lands in Lower
Canada. (8.) Descendants of Benjamis Paull, born Berkley, Mass., 1788;
removed: to Georgia; had children,
Omar H. Paull and Alathea Paull, at PAUL, or PAULL-Informaremoved to Georgia; had children, Omer H. Pauli and Alathea Pauli, at Augusta, in 1852. Information solicited concerning descent of every family named Paul or Paul, .- E. J. P.

6464. AVERY...We have been often told of three Avery brothers who early soigrated to America. One settled in Connecticut and was the ancestor of the Groton Averys, another went south and was never beard of more, while the third settled in Massachusetts and was the ancestor of a numerous family. Sometimes the story varies; only two brothers came, one to Massachusetts and one to Connecticut. From various and one to Confecticut. From various sources, we learned that the name of the Massachusetts one was William. Abraham Avery gave such a written statement to his nephew, John son of his half brother John, at least a hundred and ten years ago. In it he states that his ancestor had a brother William who settled in Massachusetts and left a numerous family. We paid little heed to the tradition as we knew that William Avery of Dedham, the only such Avery of whom we had any that William Avery of Dedham, the only such Avery of whom we had any record, was not a brother of our Christopher. Is it possible that there is some truth in the story and that William Avery or Averall of Ipswich was thei brother? Or was there still another William Avery? Investigations show that numerous Averys came over before 1700. Who can throw light on the subject?—L. M. A.

6465. STODDARD—Who was the first wife of Sizzeon Stoddard, born 1650, died 1730, son of Authory and Herry (Downing) Stoddard, of Secton. Sizeon was three times married. By Simeou was three times married. By his first wife he had several children, among them, Anthony who married a sister of Gov. Jonathan Belcher, of Boston. The second wife, of Simeou was Elizabeth Shrimpton, and his third, Mahltabel Seargent. Was there any connection between this family sed the Stoddards of Rhode Island?—E. S. B.

6465. BURGESS-Has the madeen name of Dorothy, wife of Thomas Burgess, of Sandwick, Mass, and Newport, R. I., ever been found? Thomas was born about 1605 and died Feb. 18. 66. His wite, Dorothy, died Feb. 27, 7.—J. C. B.

> PERRY-What is known of ERREY—West is known of amily of Serah Wallace Afexan-ise of Christopher Raymond and mother of Com. Oliver Haa-2-J. C. B.

Mirchael Park

Rev. and Mrs. James P. Conover are entertaining Mrs. Conover's brother, Rev. Charles Cott and Mrs. Cott, at their summer home on Indian avenue. Previous to his marriage last fall, Mr. Coll was In charge of a large church in Baltimore. He mas also presched many times at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, where his father and mother were deeply interested. Mr. Coit is at pres-ent stationed at Windsor, Vt.

Mr. Joseph Elbridge Farnum, of Peru, Vt., has been guest of his sister, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham. Mr. Far-num is well sind favorably known bere, having spent many summers in Mid-dictown.

After a month's vacation Aquidneck Grange will resume its regular meetings next week on Thursday evening at the lown hall. The evening is entitled "Past Lecturer's Night," and will he conducted by the former lecturers, Mrs. Robert Patterson of Newport, Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham, Mrs. W. Clar-ence Peckham and Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham of Middletown.

A ball game has been planned for Labor Day between the members of the Young Men's Republican Club and those of the Citizeus' Association, which will take place at 9.30 'clock is the lot north of the town hall, owned by Mr. Issac Congdon. This game was scheduled for the Field Day held at Island Park last week, but was post-poned owing to the rain.

Last week the pows at the new Meth-Last week the pews at the new Methodist Episcopal Church were put in place, also the organ, which was put up by Mr. Mangler, of Providence, of the firm of Wilson Bland & Co. The huilding is rapidly nearing completion, but yet lacks the memorial window at the north which has not yet been finished. The subject will be "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me." It will be given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barker (former member of this church), by their sous, Mesers. of this church), by their sous, Mesers. Stephen and Frank Barker, of Newport, the twin sous, Alden P. and Ashton S. Barker, and Lyman Barker, of Middletown. Middletown.

The Junior Auxiliary of Holy Cross Chapel will hold a sale at the Parish House on Saturday afternoon. The tables will be presided over by the children assisted by the ladies of the Calid.

Guild.

The members of the Roukonkoma Dramstic Glub gave their associates, Mr. and Mrs. William Chapin Hubbell, a complete surprise on Friday evening of last week, the occasion being the birthday of Mrs. Alice Hubbell. The members and several friends, a party of some 24, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham, a near neighbor, and from there proceeded to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell on Prospect avenue, who were ceeded to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell on Prospect avenue, who were completely be wildered by their sudden advent. A most enjoyable evening was spent in games, music, and dancing and light refreshments were served. Mrs. Hubbell was the recipient of a gift from the club and a birthday cake.

Considerable has been done to im-Considerable has been done to improve the Peabody School during vacation. The walls have been freshly tiuted and papered, new deaks have been put in, and attractive lace drapered, and the windows add much to the general cosiness of the room. A number of settees have also been placed about the school yard. At the Oliphaut School work is still progressing to place a heater in the cellar which will add much to the comfort of the school rooms, especially the upper room where much to the comfort of the school rooms, especially the upper room where the assistant reaches, and where a small stove has been used. There has been use change made in the corps of teachers, Miss Kathryn Muirhead, of Providence, in place of Miss Burdion, who taught the apring term at the Witherbee School.

At the business meeting of the Berkeley Men's Club held on Wedness day evening at the Parlan House, a flue portrait of ex-Governor Samuel Greene Arnold was placed on the wall of the Reading Room shove the memorial Reading Room above the memorial tablet erected, during the spring, to the memory of his wife. The portrait bore a small metal plate with the name "Samuel Greene Arnold 1821-1880" upon the lower portion of the frame. The Reading Room Library also received through the president of the Parish House Committee, Mr. Joel Peckham, the gift of a book from Miss Emily Rogers, writen by her brother, Rev. Arthur Rogers, sutitled "Met and Movements in the English Church."

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperace Union was held on Tuesday with Mrs. H. H. Critch-low at the Methodist Parsonage. The low at the Methodist Parsonage. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Mrs. R. J. Grinnell; first vice president, Mrs. H. H. Critchlow, representing the Methodist Episcopal church; escond vice president, Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, the Protestant Episcopal depend on the Protestant Episcopal depend on the Protestant Episcopal depend on the Protestant of Protestant College and Colle Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, the Protestant Episcopai church; third vice president, Mrs. Henry M. Wilson, the Baptest church; fourth vice president, the Unitarian church, Mrs. Phoebe C. Taber; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham; Treasurer, Miss. Sadie E. Peckham; recording secretary, Mrs. Lizzie S. Wyatt; superintendent press and Sunday School work, Mrs. H. H. Critchlow; setentific temperance instruction in public schools, Mrs. E. A. Peckham; work among foreginers. Mrs. Charlotte A. Southwick: E. A. Peckham; work among foreigners, Mrs. Charlotte A. Southwick; flower mission, Mrs. Lydia E. Chase and Mrs. Charles Peckham; distribution of literature, Mrs. Lizzle G. Wyatt; department of soldiers and sallors; Miss Sadle E. Peckham; parlor meetings, Mrs. Irving A. Corey; peace and arbitration, Mrs. E. A. Peckham.

Department work was discussed and reports taken to be forwarded to the state officers for the annual convention to be held in Wakefield September 23-24. The following delegates have been

24. The following delegates have been appointed to represent the Middletown Union; Mrs. William Wyatt and Mrs. Irving A. Corey, with alternates Mrs. E. A. Peckham and Mise Phoebe C. Taber.

The Oliphant Reading Ulub will resume its meetings Friday, October 2.1, with its new president, Mrs. Phoebe Manchester, on the East Main Road. an anchesier, on the East Main Road.
Especial business referring to the regatizing of the by-laws will occupy, a
portion of the afternoon. The embject
"Helps—both great and annal?" will be
presented for discussion. Arrangements are to be made to observe the
lith anniversary of the organization of
the club which will occur this fail.

Much volunteer work has been given by the men of the Methodist church in grading about the new editice. Soveral days have already heen devoted to this work and it may yet require still more time to put it in complete order. The fact that the church stands so much higher from the ground than its interestable have the cause of the predecessor has been the cause of the extra labor. A large ferce of men and some 12 learns spent the entire day Translay working about the church white a massler of the women con-

HO! FOR THE KINESTON

THE OULY FAME BELD ME IL L

Rhode Island's Agricultural Importance is Emphasized in the Rig PRES AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

FREE

BAILY 10 A. M. AMD 1:30 P. M. who will excel her past reputation many powl, acts.

The Day to See all Sept 15 ata EXMENTS Sept. 16 Gooders of Pattons Errormer's Bay

Sept. 17 Annual Address by Pres't Rowland G. Harand, Calletten's Day. Calletten's Day. Children under 15 years old admitted TREE.

Fast Tretting Races

EXCURSION BATES. ADMISSION 50c

tributed their time on the interior

Mice Clarabell Grimpell returns next week to resume ber studies at the East Grenwich: Academy, Miss Gladys Brown and Miss Elizabeth P. Authony to resume teaching at Monitciarr, N. J., and Miss Edith M. Peckham to North Attleboro, Miss Peckham, who was the principal at the Meebanteut Park Grammar, Granstou, resigned the posi-tion in June to accept a call to North

The Sunday School of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, which has been omitted for the past three weeks, will be resumed on Bunday.

Jamestown.

Congressman and Mrs. A. B. Capron left for their home at Stillwater, R. I., on Tuesday. The Congressman is much improved in health.

Mr. John Lyon and family, of Providence, who have been spending the summer at Beavertail, occupying one of the Peckism cottages, have returned to their winter bome

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke aud ex-Commedore and Mrs. Louis Case Ledyard, who have been abroad for a long time, have arrived at their cottagee.

President Roosevelt has come out flatfooted in favor of Gov. Hughes' renomination, declaring that "My judgment is that it is absolutely necessary to renominate Mr. Hughes,"

Mrs. Waldo Page and family have returned to New York, after visiting friends in this city.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

To Anthelia Howard and all other persons interested in the land hereinafter meatigued.

WHEREAS the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport, on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1998, did appoint John Hodgeon, Eugene C. O'Nelit and John T. Alian to survey, bound ano mark out a highway widening and extending Extension Street its full width from No. 35 on said Extension Street, in an Easteily direction to Spring Street, which had been by said Board pretrously declared necessary, who have duly made a report and return in the premises, that they have surveyed, bounded and marked out said highway in manner following, that is to say. Commencing at a point 1823 feet, more or less, from said Spring Street and widening said Extension Street 95 feet at said point, thence running in a stringful line in an Fasterly direction through land of Anthelia Howard to Spring Street as shown by said return and man thereto annexed.

You are hereby notified to appear, if you see di, before said Board of Aldermen on THIRSOAV, the 24th day of September at 8,30 o'dock p. m., at the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Itali and be heard for or significant of theorem the P. W. Schleiter of the post of the point of the poor and in behalf of

port.
Signed and senied by order and in behalf of said Board of Aldermen by F. N. Fullerton, Clerk of said Board, on this 27th day of Au-gust, A. D. 1898.

F. N. FULLERTON, Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I.,

September 3, A. D. 1908. .

Will-LAM R. HUNTER has this day filed in this Office, his polition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, representing that his brother.

"HARLE'S HUNTER,
resides and has a legal fettlement in said Middletown, Is a person of full age, who from want of discretion in managing his estate, or is likely so to do, that he may bring himself to appoint, swales, or lessons his estate, or is likely so to do, that he may bring himself charges-ble upon said Town of Middletown for support, swales or lessons his estate, or is likely so to do, that he may bring himself to want or suffering, or render himself charges-ble upon said Town of Middletown for subject, and praying that Edith Norman Hunter, of said Middletown, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of said Charles Hunter, And said petitioner bad applied to me to give due notice of the Alies and pendency of his said petition according to law.

Notice in hereby given to all persons in anywho interested in said petition, that the same will be sometiered and acted upon at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day, of September Inst., A. B. 198, at one of clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHARS.,

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE,

THE UNDERSIGN FOR EXPENDING THE UNDERSIGN FOR EXPENDING THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

SOPHIA AUGUSTA ORUMNAME

TAKE NOTICE!

The proverbial chilly September morning is likely to be the rule rather than the exception this year. The invigorating idea is all right but a chill chaser is far more satisfactory. MILLER HEATERS heat instantly, are absolutely safe, and are not the slightest bit objectionable because of any disagreeable odor. One square foot of space in the pantry when not in use, and a room full of heat at a moment's notice.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco configration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN.

169 THAMES STREET.



Wet Weather

Is no longer very disagreeable and inconvenient to the woman with a residence telephone.

Consult Us for Rates. PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO. LOUAL CONTRACT OFFICE.

NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

Autumn Vacations

White and Green MOUNTAINS.

Anywhere you go in these bills you'll find sport and healthful recreation.

Golf, Automobiling, Driving, Mountain Climbing.

Always beautiful, doubly charming in Sep-mber when giorious rolors deck the bill-

Very Low Fares.

A little more than one fare for the round

September 12 to October 3 Write A. H. Smith, General Passenger Agent, Room 146, New Haven, Conn., for de-acriptive folder.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Carr's List.

THE RIVERMAN, Edward Stewart White.
THE POST GIRL, By Edward A. Booth.
THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE,
By Mary R. Rinebart.
JUDGMENT OF EVE,
By May Sincial. By May Sinclair.
LIPE OF ALICE FREEMAN PALMER,
By George Herbert Palmer.

Also a new lot of JIG-SAW PUZZLES DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

AS TUNEFUL

AS A VIOLIN

and as full of tone as a church organ. That's the sort of music one gets from a good piane, and good pianes are the only kind we sell. Come in Sill Born of Public Roots and try them. You will not be urged into buying.

Barney's

Music Store

154 Thames Street

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX. NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed
by the Court of Probate of Middletown,
R. I., Administratrix de bonis non, with will
annexed, on the estate of In 101 A. P. LEWIS,
Widow, laste of said Middletown, deceased,
has given bond to smit Court as required, and
duly qualified herself as such Administratrix.
All persons having islams against the
last of said Lydia P. Lewis are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk
of said Court within three months from the
date berroft and those Indebted thereto will
make payment to the understand
MANY SILIA FURNHAM,
Administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. s.
Middletown, R. I., August 2, 1988-868-4w

When a country young man appears on the street with a girl hanging on his arm, in addition in a believe and a chart, it is care sign that he is giffly to any mostled.

Rhode Island Normal School

PALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEP-TEMBER IS, at # o'clock a. m. Exam-inations for admission will occur Friday, September II, beginning at #a m. Registra-tion of Students at Principal's office, Mon-day, September I4. High School graduates admitted to regular course of two and one-ball years without examination; for course of two years, examination required. For catalogue or other information, apply to WALTER E. RANGER, Secretary Trustees, BOX 1425, or to JOHN L. ALGER, Principal, BOX 1435, Providence.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., August IV. A. D. 1998.

JAMES T. BARKER, the Administrator on the estate of JULIA MARIA HARKER, with a discount in the same may be examined, allowed and recount therewith, and thereon paray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of September cert, A. D. 1828, at one octock, p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, 2224W

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ME-CHANIC ARTS

COLLEGE COURSES: Agronomy
Horticulture
Animal Husbandry

Recomment Electrical Civil; Chemical WOMEN'S COURSE TEACHERS' COURSE

Short Courses with Certificate.
COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 8, These courses lead to exceens from which cilbout them, you are debarred. College Expenses (for citizens of the State),

54.73 Per Quacter of the Year. Living Expenses (including room, heat light and board) \$39.00 Per Quarter of the Can YOU afford not to examine into this

Apply to
HUWARD EDWARDS, President,
8-24 Kingston, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS Office of the

The undersigned

Board will meet at the Court House, Newport, R. I., Thursday, August 6, and each succeeding Thursday until further notice, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., to grant operators' licenses and to receive applications for registration of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

State Board of Public Reads.

FOR SALE.

Brooks Ave., Whitwell Ave., Bliss Mine Road, Almy Court, Bliss

W. G. PECKHAM, Owner. Westfield, N. J.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE BLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PRANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, No. HRENIPY'S (DYVICE,
New port, Novamber les, A. Il. 1887.)
BY VINTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number with impresent of the Superfurce of Rhede Island within and for the Country of New port, as the twenty-eighth day of Orlecter, A. Il. 1897, and returned to the maid Court. April twenty-eighth at it to the sand Court. April twenty-eighth at it. Il. 1888, upon a judgment rendered by sci. Il. 1888, upon a judgment, a corporation owning rendered in the City of Newyord or and New port, pointerfur and interest, which the said debendant, Tr. Heartheven Reality Country, bud debendant, Tr. Heartheven Reality Country, bud on the 1st day of Phoreary, A. Il. 1889, at one muture past I2 o'riock p. m. (the time of the straight with a sci. In the said Country of Newport, in the State of Rood Island and Inprovements thereupen, situated in said City of Newport, in said Country of Newport, in the State of Rood Island and Providence Tiantations, and bounded and described as follows beginning at the Northwesterly corner on the Kasserty side of Hammersmith Rood (anosalines called Helena Rood), where the parcel of land about to be described allowing, the control of land about to be described allowing the said Hammersmith Rood (anosalines called Helena Rood), where the parcel of land about to be described as follows beginning containing as the Northwesterly city or new on the Kasserty side of Hammersmith Rood to Brenton Rood, 1,577 Set., more on less to the point of beginning, containing and the said Country of Newport on the 4th day of February.

Notice is bereby given that I will cell the said attached and levied on state as a lut-lie auction, ode is not beginning. Containing and illustration of said execution, debt in the Stere on the sains, costs of suit, may

NewFort, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1905, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,

Deputy Sherim.

NewPort. Feb. #th. A. D. 1908-28-48

NEWFORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, April 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above same.

FRANK F.KING,
Deputy Sheria,
Newport, March 4, A. D. 1908—8-7-5w

NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is bereby adourned to MONDAY, May 4, 1988, at the same bour and place above named. ING. Selection of the same bounty Sherin.

Newport, April 4, A. D. 1808 4-11-4w.

NEWFORT, So.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATIRDAY, June 6, 1905, at the same hour and place above named.
FRANK P. KING,
Peptity Sheriff.
Newport, R. I., May 4, A. D. 1908—54-56

Newport, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, July 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,

Deputy Sheriff.

10 Stefan.

Newport, R. I., June S, A. D. 1998 -6-13-4w

Newfort, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, August 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.
FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, July 5, A. D. 1906—7-11-5w

NewPort, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY. September 5, 1905, at the same hour and piace above hanced.
FHANK P. KING. Newport, R. I., Aug. 4, A. D. 1908-88-18

The Ocean Shore

OF NOVA SCOTIA

is the best shore and has the best climate in all America for a short heldsay or a whole summer's stay. The coast ross Yarmouth to Hallian is littered with deligatful towns, villages and seally accessible secluded retreates. The lakes stream and seally accessible secluded retreates. The lakes stream and more of the short of the state of the seal of the

Shore is the Halifax & Southwestern Ry.

and it has the best trains with buffet parlor car service in Eastern Caussia. Write for descriptive booklets.

"The Ocean Shore Route" "Big and Little Journeys"

G. E. BEEKMAN, New Eng. Pass. Agt., 233 Washington St., Poston Mass. 620-2m

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Outside Painting Inside Painting Paper Hanging Kalsomnning - Glazing

Will receive prompt attention in Workmanlike manner if given to

John O. Williams

38 BRQADWAY I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

Alfred Peats Wall Papers Newport Casino.

Music for the Season of 1908. On and after Monday, July 13th,

MORNING CONCERTS Every Week Day From 11 to 1 o'clock

Concerts Every Wednesday Afters Boom from 3.3e to 8.3e e/clock.

Sunday Evening Concerts, Replacing at \$ o'clock.